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ADOPTION OF PINYIN transliteration

XINHUA, the official news agency of the People's Republic of China, on 1 January 1979 adopted the Pinyin system of transliteration for Chinese proper names to replace the Wade-Giles system. FBIS will also adopt the new system, but will provide in parenthesis for a period of 1 month the Wade-Giles version immediately following a proper name the first time it appears within the body of any given item. Proper names in sourcelines of items monitored from PRC sources will also contain both versions for a period of 1 month. FBIS-supplied headlines will contain only the Pinyin version. Items from monitored Taiwan, Hong Kong and Overseas Chinese sources will retain Wade-Giles transliteration, unless these sources also adopt Pinyin.



# DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL

HUANG HUA HOLDS NEW YEARS'S RECEPTION FOR DIPLOMATS

OW291940Y Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 29 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Dec (HSINHUA)--Officials of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs gathered together with foreign diplomatic envoys to China and their wives at a new year reception here this afternoon. Foreign Minister Huang Hua, and Muhammad Abdul Uthman, head of the diplomatic corps to China and ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic, made toasts.

In his toast, Foreign Minister Huang Hua reviewed the excellent situation at home and abroad and in the development of China's relations of friendship and cooperation with many other countries in the five continents over the past year. Looking ahead into the future, the foreign minister said that China hoped for a peaceful international environment and was willing to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries.

Ambassador Muhammad Abdul Uthman said: "Both Foreign Minister Huang Hua and I agree that China has in the **past year** achieved great successes both at home and, internationally, in the relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries, which peaked after the issuing of the communique of the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee." He wished the Chinese people greater successes in their endeavour for the four modernizations and greater contribution to the struggle of the people of the world for independence and freedom in the coming year.

Present at the reception were Chinese Vice-Foreign Ministers Han Nien-lung, Chang Hai-feng, Chung Hsi-tung, Liu Chen-hua, Ho Ying, Chang Wen-chin, Yu Chan and Wang Shu.

U.S.-USSR TRADE CHARGES OVER SALT FAILURE

OW011627Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 1611 GMT 1 Jan 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Moscow and Washington traded charges in the last days of 1978 over the failure to arrive at a SALT two agreement in Geneva. Both, however, have expressed their desire to have the accord as quickly as possible. On the eve of the Vance-Gromyko Geneva talks beginning December 21, it had been predicted in both capitals that a final agreement on SALT two would soon be reached. This showed that for domestic as well as external reasons, each of the two sides had planned to have the SALT two accord finalized which would limit the other party's while developing its own nuclear weapons. But the prediction did not materialize at the end of the three-day talks. An article in the Washington POST after the end of the talks accused the Soviet Union of blocking a SALT agreement.

Attributing to some U.S. officials, a dispatch in the New York TIMES of December 25 disclosed that the talks had been a great disappointment to the U.S. delegation. Gromyko, according to the dispatch, had agreed to the solutions to a number of outstanding thorny issues on December 22. Then on the morning of December 23, he suddenly refused to make any accommodation on issues which the United States thought were rather inconsequential. The atmosphere of the talks changed and this precluded an early conclusion of the agreement, it said.

Reacting promptly to the U.S. official and press comments, a commentary in PRAVDA of December 26 declared that "it is not at all the Soviet stand that ought to be blamed that the SALT two talks are still uncompleted". It charged the New York TIMES and Washington POST with publicizing "rumours" and "misinformation" and making "a deliberate effort to distort the essence of the Soviet stand". A TASS commentary released on the same day asserted that "the causes of the delay in reaching an agreement should be looked for in the United States". Still, the PRAVDA commentary said: "The two sides expressed determination to carry through the coordination of the remaining questions."

On the U.S. side, the spokesman of the State Department, Hodding Carter III, said emphatically: "Our interest has always been to complete as speedily as possible a new SALT agreement that is basically in the interests of the United States."

Quoting U.S. circles, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported on December 28 that the Soviet Union's last-minute demands in the Geneva talks for a ban on multiple warheads on U.S. cruise missiles and restrictions on U.S. long-range pilotless reconnaissance planes had prevented the completion of the SALT two agreement. Some U.S. officials, the report said, "have speculated that the Soviets were unwilling to conclude a treaty because of unease about U.S.-China relations and used the new issues as a pretext to delay the agreement."

A Moscow dispatch in the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of December 29 said that some Western diplomats in Moscow "do see the Soviets expressing displeasure with Washington in one way: Slowing down their timetable for a summit meeting between President Brezhnev and President Carter and for a full agreement on limiting strategic nuclear arms."

It was also noted by some circles that in view of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, both Washington and Moscow are not too anxious to come to an agreement before each has found out what new posture the other party will take.

#### UNITED STATES

#### U.S.-PRC LEADERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON DIPLOMATIC TIES

##### Hua Guofeng to Carter

OW311623Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 1607 GMT 21 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng], premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today sent a message to Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, extending warm congratulations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America. The message reads:

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, I wish to extend warm congratulations to you, Mr. President, and through you to the U.S. Government and the American people on this occasion of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America.

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I believe that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States is a historic event in our bilateral relations, which not only accords with the fundamental interests of the Chinese and American peoples but will exert a favorable influence on the international situation. I am confident that it will also open up broad vistas for the deepening of the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples and the good relations between the two countries.

Carter to Hua

OW311627Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 1617 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Jimmy Carter, president of the United States of America, yesterday sent a message to Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng], premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, extending his congratulations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

Today, after a generation of isolation from each other, the United States of America and the People's Republic of China establish full diplomatic relations between our governments. The cause of world peace will be served by this historic act of reconciliation.

The estrangement of our peoples has sometimes produced misunderstanding, confrontation and enmity. That era is behind us. We can now establish normal patterns of commerce, and scholarly and cultural exchange. Through common effort, we can deepen the new ties of friendship between our peoples, and we can jointly contribute to the prosperity and stability of Asia and the Pacific region.

Precisely because our two countries have different traditions, cultures, and political and economic systems, we have much to gain from each other. The United States prizes the great variety of opinions and origins among its own citizens. Similarly, the United States desires a world of diversity in which each nation is free to make a distinctive contribution to express the manifold aspirations, cultures, traditions and beliefs of mankind.

The American people value the enormous contributions the Chinese people have made to the achievements of humanity. And we welcome the growing involvement of the People's Republic of China in world affairs. We consider China as a key force for global peace.

We wish to cooperate closely with the creative Chinese people on the problems that confront all people.

Your Excellency, in our country, the first day of the new year is a time of rededication and resolve. In that spirit, we pledge during the coming years:

--To continue as an enlightened Asian and Pacific power, determined to help maintain peace and stability in the region;

--To enrich the lives of our people, both spiritually and materially, through expanded trade, tourism, and student and cultural exchanges, and cooperation in the sciences, all on a basis of equality and mutual benefit; and

--To extend our hands across the Pacific to you in friendship and peace.

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Deng Xiaoping to Carter

OW311622Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 1610 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today sent a message to Jimmy Carter, president of the United States of America, extending warm congratulations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America. The message reads:

Mr. Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, Washington, D.C.

Mr. President,

I wish to extend to you my warm congratulations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America.

Both the Chinese and American peoples are happy over the normalization of Sino-American relations on the basis of the Shanghai Communiqué.

I am looking forward to meeting with you during my visit to the United States in late January and bringing to the American people a message of friendship from the Chinese people.

Deng Xiaoping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Beijing, January 1, 1979

Carter to Deng

OW311633Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 1624 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA)--Jimmy Carter, president of the United States of America, yesterday sent a message to Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, extending his congratulations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

On this New Year's Day, I welcome the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China.

New tasks now await us. The new Sino-American relationship offers great potential benefits to the welfare of our peoples, to the promotion of peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region, and to stability throughout the world.

The American people--and I personally--look forward to your forthcoming visit to the United States. In Washington, we can talk seriously with each other about both global and bilateral matters.

Together, we can seize the opportunity your visit affords us to foster a constructive and enduring relationship between our two peoples. To that end, Mrs. Carter joins me in wishing you and Madame Zho Lin [Cho Lin] a happy New Year, and we look forward to greeting you in the United States.



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Huang Hua to Vance

OW311624Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 1614 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, today sent a message to Cyrus Vance, secretary of state of the United States of America, extending warm congratulations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America. The message reads:

I wish to extend my warm congratulations to Your Excellency on this occasion when formal diplomatic relations are established between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America.

The normalization of Sino-U.S. relations is of major and far-reaching significance. It not only accords with the common aspiration of our two peoples but also contributes to the cause of peace of the people of Asia and the world.

It is my conviction that our bilateral relations will make significant progress on this basis.

Vance to Hua

OW311635Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 1628 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Cyrus Vance, secretary of state of the United States of America, yesterday sent a message to Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, extending his congratulations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

The establishment of full diplomatic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China is of exceptional importance. It renews the ties of friendship which the people of the United States have valued for more than two centuries. It marks the end of a period of animosity and conflict. It signals the beginning of a new era in which increasingly broad exchanges between our two countries can consolidate and strengthen our relationships and contribute to peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

As we have moved over the last seven years toward this day, the associations between our two countries have steadily grown. Our new relations will enable us to work together more effectively on the broad range of bilateral and international issues which our two countries and all mankind face in the years ahead. I look forward to working with you in these endeavors.

We share a common world, we share a common interest in peace, and we share a common dedication to the dignity and prosperity of our peoples. We dedicate ourselves in this new year to working with the People's Republic of China toward these goals.

## VICE PREMIER DENG SPEAKS AT U.S. LIAISON OFFICE RECEPTION

OW011332Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 1303 GMT 1 Jan 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-Ping] said today that the far-reaching influence the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States exerted upon the development of their bilateral relations and upon the defence of world peace would become more and more evident with the passage of time.

He was speaking at a reception given this evening by Mr Leonard Woodcock, chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in Beijing, and Mrs Woodcock to celebrate the establishment of U.S.-China diplomatic relations.

Proposing a toast at the reception, Mr. Thomas L. Ashley, chairman of a visiting U.S. congressional delegation, said that President Jimmy Carter had asked him to convey to Vice-Premier Deng "his great, great pleasure and great satisfaction that this first giant step would be taken on New Year's Day, a step that is taken forward in a direction of friendship, peace and cooperation."

Vice Premier Deng said in his toast:

"New Year's Day 1979 is a particularly memorable day for the Chinese and American peoples. It marks the end of the prolonged abnormal state in Sino-U.S. relations and the fulfillment of the ardent wish of the two peoples for the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"The normalization of Sino-U.S. relations is a historic event in the annals of our bilateral relations and a major event of far-reaching influence in international affairs. In announcing the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, President Carter said that the United States did not undertake this important step for transient tactical or expedient reasons. I appreciate this far-sighted view. The Chinese Government has all along regarded Sino-American relations in a long-term political and strategic perspective.

"I will soon be paying an official visit to the United States at the invitation of President Carter. I hope that my contacts and talks with the leaders of the United States and the American people will further enhance understanding and friendship between our two peoples and promote our amicable bilateral ties and cooperation in the scientific-technological, economic, cultural and many other fields," Vice-Premier Deng stated.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service In Chinese at 1557 GMT on 1 January in a nearly identical report adds the following at this point:

[On the occasion of celebrating the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, we deeply cherish the memory of the Chinese people's great leader Mao Zetong [Mao Tsetung] and our esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou [Chou] who opened up the road for Sino-U.S. relations in their lifetimes. People will also naturally recall the efforts of President Nixon, President Ford, Dr. Kissinger, many distinguished members of the U.S. House of Representatives and Congress, and friends in all circles to promote Sino-U.S. relations over the past many years. President Carter, Dr. Brzezinski and Secretary of State Vance have made valuable contributions to finally achieving normalization of relations between China and the United States. We evaluate their contributions highly.



[We also thank Liaison Chief Woodcock, his predecessors and his colleagues for their sincere efforts in improving understanding and friendship between the people of China and the United States and promoting the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

[Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express a welcome to our friends from the U.S. House of Representatives and to the journalists who have come a long way to visit China.]

Mr. Ashley, who is now heading a delegation of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, said in his toast: "Our participation in this ceremony this evening is a fitting comment on the unity of the executive branch of the government and the Congress of the United States and indeed the American people in this developing relationship with the great people of China.

"The people of the United States and the people of China have a great deal in common and it most certainly is in the best interest of the entire world that we work together toward peace and cooperation.

"In the days ahead there will be a special responsibility on the Congress of the United States to make sure that for our part the friendship that is being reestablished today goes forward and unimpeded, and you can count on our efforts in that regard," Mr. Ashley declared.

Proposing a toast, Mr. Woodcock said:

"Today, January 1, 1979, is a historic day in the relations between the Chinese and American peoples. The joint communique which enters into effect today brings to a close a period of nearly thirty years marked by the absence of formal diplomatic relations between our two governments. The breakdown in communication between our two countries interrupted a long tradition of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Chinese and American peoples and adversely affected the cause of world peace. The step we are taking today can, in the words of President Carter, 'beneficially affect the world in which we live, and the world in which our children will live.'

"The first day of the new year is a time for looking to the future. The American and Chinese peoples share a common heritage of creativity and of respect for diligence and hard work. We believe that today marks the beginning of a new era in our relations that will contribute to the wellbeing of both countries and of all mankind.

"We are especially pleased that this new page in our relations will begin with the official visit to the United States by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping. President Carter and the American people look forward to welcoming him to our country."

Among the 200 Chinese present were Zhu Lin [Cho Lin], wife of Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping; Vice-Premier Fang Yi [Fang I] and his wife Yin Sen; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Li Qiang [Li Chiang], minister of foreign trade; Sun Jingwen [Sun Ching-wen], minister of chemical industry; Huang Zhen [Huang Chen], minister of culture; Liu Xiyao [Liu Hsi-yao], minister of education; Zeng Tao [Tseng Tao], director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Shen Ou, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; Wang Yeqiu [Wang Yeh-chiu] and Bei Shizhang [Pei Shih-chang], members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and leading members of other departments concerned.

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A festive atmosphere prevailed in the U.S. Liaison Office here which was decked out for the occasion with festive lighting. At the end of the speeches, all Chinese and Americans present clinked glasses amid the explosion of firecrackers in the compound to the growing friendship of the two peoples and developing relations between the two countries.

#### DENG XIAOPING MEETS WITH U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

OW020905Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 0846 GMT 2 Jan 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jan (XINHUA)--The return of Taiwan to the motherland for the reunification of the country is an internal Chinese affair and we are adopting a realistic attitude toward solving the Taiwan question, said Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice-premier of the State Council this morning.

He said this to a delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, answering their question on the future of Taiwan. The "message to compatriots in Taiwan" issued by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on January first, he said, had shown that China's attitude was sincere and reasonable.

The delegation, led by Democratic Representative Thomas Ludlow Ashley, is the first group of U.S. Congressmen to visit China since normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. During the meeting, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping pointed out that normalization was of great importance to the development of the relations between the two countries and to peace and stability in Asia, the Pacific region and the rest of the world. He expressed the hope that more American friends would visit China after the setting up of diplomatic relations between the two countries to enhance mutual understanding.

Mr. Ashley, head of the delegation, said that in the eyes of the American people China was a country of great consequence. The two countries had many things in common and could cooperate in many fields, he said, adding that there were broad prospects for future cooperation between the United States and China.

Present on the occasion were Lu Xuzhang [Lu Hsu-chang] director of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism; He Kang [Ho Kang], vice minister of agriculture and forestry; Li Chuan [Li Chuan], vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Lin Jixin [Lin Chi-hsin], deputy general manager of the Bank of China and Zhu Qizhen [Chu Chi-chen], Deputy Director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

#### PRC LIAISON OFFICE IN U.S. HOLDS FLAG-RAISING CEREMONY

OW012142Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 2050 GMT 1 Jan 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--A grand flag raising ceremony was held at the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States of America early this morning to mark the day of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

As the bright five-star red flag was hoisted at half past seven in the breeze, cheers burst out from the officials of the Chinese Liaison Office, Chinese-American scholars and representatives of Overseas Chinese.

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Chih-kung Jen, Chang Chieh-Chien and Ching Sheng Wu, Chinese-American scholars from Washington, D.C., and representatives of patriotic Overseas Chinese came to the Chinese Liaison Office early in the morning to extend warm congratulations on the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations and attend the ceremony. Chief Chai Zemin [Chai Tse-min] and Deputy Chief Han Xu [Han Hsu] of the Chinese Liaison Office met with them and exchanged new year greetings and congratulations on the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations.

Red palace lanterns were hung at the gate of the Liaison Office today and the entrance was decorated with bright-coloured flowers sent by American friends and Overseas Chinese. A joyous holiday atmosphere permeated the Liaison Office. At the guest hall the hosts had cordial conversations with the guests and asked them to convey greetings to friendly American people of various strata and Chinese compatriots in America.

The flag in the "embassy" of the Taiwan authorities in Washington was hauled down yesterday and their "consulates" in fourteen American cities were also closed.

#### NCNA REVIEWS BACKGROUND OF SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

OW312134Y Peking NCNA in English 2105 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Dec (HSINHUA)--The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the USA is a historic event which opens up broad vistas for the future development of understanding and friendship, between the people of the two countries and their exchange in various fields. Contacts between the two great peoples date back to the early years of America's independence late in the 18th century. The first U.S. ship to reach China, S.S. Empress of China, dropped anchor at Kwangchow (Canton), on August 28, 1784, and its arrival marked the beginning of Sino-American trade.

Statistics for the year 1801 show that cotton cloth imported from China averaged one bolt for every four Americans. The turnover of Sino-American trade for 1815-1816 reached 6.7 million U.S. dollars and soared to nearly 19 million dollars in 1818-1819.

The growth in trade was accompanied by increasing contacts and interflow of culture. Through the translations of classical works and other publications which first appeared in the 1830's, the Chinese and American people got to know each other's politics, economy, history, culture, traditions and customs better. According to historical records, the first Chinese student to study in the United States, Jung Hong, arrived there on April 12, 1847. In 1871, arrangements were made for the selection and dispatch of Chinese children to America for schooling.

The Declaration of Independence adopted by the U.S. Congress had strongly impressed the Chinese patriots and democrats before the 1911 revolution and exerted a salutary influence on the movement for the overthrow of the Ching monarchy.

The first groups of Overseas Chinese went to America in 1848. During the gold rush and the laying of transcontinental railroads, the hard-working Chinese, hired and ruthlessly exploited by the budding capitalists, played a significant part in the opening up of the Western frontiers.

After the end of the American Civil War (1861-1865), the influx of Chinese increased sharply from year to year. Chinese immigrants numbered 800 in 1850, 4,000 in 1851 and 25,000 in 1852. But in 1867, the number shot up to 50,000 and in 1868 to 80,000.

Ingenious, industrious and fearless of hardships, the Chinese workers lived and toiled with the American working people and formed an enduring friendship with them. They were among the earliest builders of the great city of San Francisco.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great pioneer of the Chinese revolution, had visited the United States several times in preparation for the 1911 revolution. Hsing Chung Hui (the Society for China's Resurgence), the first revolutionary society he organized, was founded in Hawaii. He received substantial support from various sections of the American people and Chinese patriots in the United States.

The people's revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party had won much sympathy and support from the Americans from its early struggles to the final sweep to nationwide victory. Such American friends as Edgar Snow, Agnes Smedley and Anna Louise Strong are always remembered for their undying service to the Chinese revolution and promotion of friendship between the Chinese and American people. Some of their major works are sagas of the Chinese revolution and the best witness to American people's revolutionary solidarity with the Chinese. The ashes or part of the ashes of the three named were interred in Chinese soil in compliance with their request. The fraternal feelings of the American people whom they represented so well will be long cherished by the Chinese.

The relations between China and the United States since the founding of the People's Republic had been strained and contacts between their peoples were broken off for more than twenty years. By the end of the sixties and early seventies, the alignment of the world's political forces had undergone a radical change which prompted the U.S. administration to contemplate a change in its policy toward China. The late Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai, basing themselves on the larger interests of the worldwide struggle against hegemonism, arrived at the strategic decision for a breakthrough in Sino-American relations. Thus, the door was finally opened for friendly contacts between the two countries. The visit of the U.S. table tennis team in 1971 was the first paid by private American circles to new China. In 1972, President Richard Nixon visited Peking and entered into serious and frank discussions with Chairman Mao and Premier Chou on bilateral relation and international affairs. This resulted in the issue of the Shanghai Communique and ushered in a new era in Sino-American relations.

Since then, the exchange of visits between representatives of Chinese and American circles and organizations has increased year by year. Contact and interflow in the fields of science, technology, culture, education and trade has also grown steadily.

Thanks to the joint efforts of their leaders, governments and people, the two countries now enter into full diplomatic relations with each other which, it may be safely predicted, will pave the way for further marked advance in their friendly relations in every sphere.



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PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON KREMLIN'S ASIAN STRATEGY

OW301742Y Peking NCNA in English 1715 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Dec (HSINHUA)--The critical situation prevailing in the Asia-Pacific region is the result of the greater hegemonists ganging up with the lesser hegemonists and making trouble there, writes the PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator here today.

In an article entitled "The Social-Imperialist Strategy in Asia", he points out that "the role played by Vietnam in Asia in the service of the Kremlin's Asian strategy surpasses that of Cuba in Africa. The country has become the hotbed of war in Southeast Asia and the Kremlin's main bridgehead for aggressive and expansionist pursuits in the continent.

Proceeding from its global strategy, he says, the Soviet Union, while maintaining and increasing its military menace to Western Europe, is now intensifying its aggressive and expansionist moves in Africa and the Middle East as well as west Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. Thus, after Africa, Asia becomes another hot spot in the world today.

Excerpts of the Commentator's article follow:

The situation in Asia in the outgoing year has aroused universal concern. Turmoils broke out one after another on the continent from west Asia to Southeast Asia and from the Red Sea coast to that of the Pacific. Their root cause lies in the bitter rivalry between the two superpowers in the area. The Soviet social-imperialists, in particular, have embarked on an aggressive drive and quickened the pace of its expansion. Thus, after Africa, Asia becomes another hot spot in the world today.

Europe still claims the strategic emphasis in the superpowers' rivalry where the two blocs confront each other with huge concentrations of troops and armaments. The situation there has always been fraught with danger. But at present the two sides are essentially at a stalemate. Therefore, the Soviet Union is going all out to outflank Western Europe on a grand scale with the main objective: To seize places producing strategic materials vital to the West's survival, to control the important passages linking Western Europe with the United States and those linking the two with Africa and Asia, thereby isolating Western Europe before the opportune moment comes by. Proceeding precisely from this global strategy, the Soviet Union, while maintaining and increasing its military menace to Western Europe, is further intensifying its aggressive and expansionist moves in Africa and the Middle East as well as west Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

The outgoing year has seen the Soviet hegemonists jostling their way into practically every part of the Asian Continent. As a result, crises, coups d'etat, border conflicts and even large-scale aggressive war broke out one after another. Peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region is facing a grave menace.

What is more serious is the fact that the Soviet Union has brought Vietnam into its Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and then concluded with it a treaty which is in fact a military pact, thus making Vietnam its "outpost" for expansion in southeast Asia. Emboldened and backed by Moscow, the regional hegemonists in Hanoi, with their obsession for an "Indochina federation", have recklessly launched a large-scale aggressive war against Kampuchea. The Soviet Union is itself unscrupulously intervening in Kampuchea by providing Hanoi with money, arms and advisers.

Meanwhile, Hanoi has brought Laos under its control and virtual occupation by sending large numbers of its troops there. The Soviet Union is also using Vietnam to oppose China in a most truculent manner and directing it to get into the association of South-east Asian nations as a Trojan horse, with a view to bringing these nations into its sphere of influence.

It is obvious that if the Soviet Union succeeds in getting hold of more strategic places as its footholds in Asia, these footholds can buttress from the other end the positions it has gained in Africa and link its line of advance in the Pacific with that in the Indian Ocean and pave the way for its further push into Oceania and the South Pacific. This will place it in a much stronger position in the bid for world domination.

The Soviet Union's counter-revolutionary strategy in Asia today may be boiled down to this: To lay a strategic cordon round the continent from the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean right up to Vladivostok (Halshenwei) and make the central breakthrough by enlisting Vietnam as its hatchet man, "the Cuba in Asia", to seize the whole of Indochina and then to dominate Southeast Asia and South Asia and edge the United States out of the continent.

Success of this strategy would be disastrous to Southeast Asia and would also put the United States and Japan at a distinct disadvantage in the Pacific and pose a serious menace to Western Europe.

So the critical situation prevailing in the Asia-Pacific region is the result of the greater hegemonists ganging up with the lesser hegemonists and making trouble there. The latter would not have been so truculent without the former's backing, while without the service of the latter, it would not be easy for the former to stir up all this trouble. Having Vietnam as its junior partner, the Soviet Union is able to make Asians fight Asians and quicken the pace of its expansion and aggression in Asia. The role played by Vietnam in the service of the Kremlin's Asian strategy surpasses that of Cuba in Africa. The country has become the hotbed of war in Southeast Asia and the Kremlin's main bridgehead for aggressive and expansionist pursuits in the continent.

An important move in the Kremlin's Asian strategy is to knock together an "Asian collective security system." But all its efforts to push this notorious scheme through, including threat of force and economic pressure, have fallen flat. Now with Hanoi at its command, the Kremlin believes that the time has come to revive its project. By concluding with one Asian country after another treaties of "peace and friendship" or of "good" neighbourhood and cooperation", it hopes to build up a network of treaties and eventually bring these countries together in a "collective security system." It is explicitly stated in the Soviet book, "The USSR and the Asian Collective Security System", that such a system "may take various forms such as conclusion of pacts of non-aggression or signing of bilateral or multilateral treaties of friendship and cooperation" and that "an Asian collective security system would be no more than an accumulation of such treaties and tying them together."

Consequently, in its overseas expansion, Moscow is striving to hook certain Asian and African nations up with the Warsaw treaty bloc, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the "socialist community" under its thumb. Vietnam's admission to the CMEA, the Kremlin's pressure for the member states of the Warsaw treaty to increase their military spending and pledge "solidarity" with Vietnam, and the use of military personnel of some Warsaw treaty bloc countries in Soviet ventures in Africa--all this proves that Moscow is contemplating the extension of its military bloc and economic grouping to cover Asia and Africa.



This is a new development in the Kremlin's pursuit of its global strategy and is a reflection of the fact that its capacity falls sadly short of its ambition. It, therefore, feels the acute need for its partners in the "community" to share the burden in manpower and resources imposed on it by its worldwide expansionism.

The Soviet Union is noisily vilifying China as being guilty of "hegemonism" and "expansionism" and trying to poison China's relations with other Asian countries. At the same time, it deploys and shows its force in the Asia-Pacific region. Some people point out that this is intended to encircle China. Of course, the Kremlin has China in mind in pushing expansionism in Asia. But its more important objective is to expand its sphere of influence and rid the continent of the influence of the United States, its chief opponent, thereby threatening peace and security of Japan and other Asian nations in particular. It is indeed short-sighted and dangerous to overlook this.

The Soviet Union's Asian strategy is an important part of its global counter-revolutionary strategy. It thinks that it has scored a major gain in having Vietnam as its stooge for the pursuit of hegemony in Asia. But, contrary to its wish, this actually serves to show the atrocious features of the Soviet and Vietnamese expansionists and arouse resistance and opposition among the countries and people in Asia. Asia belongs to the Asian people. All efforts in quest of hegemony, worldwide or regional, are destined to fail in the end.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

##### PEOPLE'S DAILY ATTACKS SRV PROPOSAL OF 'GENUINE INDEPENDENCE'

BK291351Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 28 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY on 28 December carried a short commentary exposing the Vietnamese authorities' perfidious scheme in peddling "independence" and "genuine independence" among the Southeast Asian nations.

The commentary says: Not long ago, with a diplomatic smile, the Vietnamese authorities proposed to the Southeast Asian nations a plan for establishing a zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality, which is quite different with ASEAN's policy on a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. This has prompted public opinion in Southeast Asia to become vigilant as people kept on asking: What is the objective behind the Vietnamese authorities' so-called genuine independence. So far, the Vietnamese authorities have only made ambiguous statements and dared not give a direct answer to this question. Later, Hanoi turned around to mention independence without the word "genuine" when peddling this plan among the Southeast Asian nations.

The commentary continues: The answer to the question as to why the Vietnamese authorities have insisted on adding the world's "genuine independence" or "independence" to the text of the ASEAN's policy on a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality is the recent establishment by Hanoi of the so-called Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation. In a statement carried by VNA, the front has outlined a struggle platform aimed at turning Kampuchea into a "peaceful, independent, democratic and nonaligned country." The statement was immediately supported and hailed by the Soviet propaganda machine.

The so-called Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee also issued a statement transforming the "independence" in the front platform into "genuine independence."

Everyone knows that this so-called front is merely a group of commandos organized by Vietnam to invade Kampuchea. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have spilled the beans by supporting and greeting the front's "genuine independence." So, the "genuine independence" which the Soviet Union and Vietnam have clamored about, is nothing but forcing people to act under their command and control. They are forcing the independent Southeast Asian countries to struggle for "genuine independence" once again. This is also aimed at transforming these countries into puppets just like that front whose string is pulled by them.

Their slogan of "genuine independence" is nothing but a trick to carry out their schemes of an Indochinese federation and a collective security system for Asia.

The commentary concludes: The farce of "genuine independence" was recently performed by the Soviet and Vietnam in Kampuchea. It might of course be performed later on in other Southeast Asian countries. Singapore Foreign Minister Rajaratnam keenly commented: The Vietnamese have established a National Salvation Front in Kampuchea. We are afraid that it won't be long before a certain number of national salvation fronts will be needed for ASEAN member countries.

Of course, the Southeast Asian countries have been well aware of and highly vigilant against Hanoi's devilish schemes. Let the Vietnamese regional hegemonists not think that they still can harp on that same turn of independence.

#### CAMBODIANS DEAL TELLING BLOWS TO SRV AGGRESSORS

OW292032Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 29 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea killed or wounded more than 1,000 invading Vietnamese troops and captured large quantities of arms from December 25 to 28, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. The heavy losses were inflicted on three intruding Vietnamese divisions in Kampuchea's Ratanakiri and Kratie provinces.

During the period, the 307th Vietnamese Division had entered O Yadao, Ratanakiri Province, along Highway 19. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army fought back heroically, killing or wounding 600 invaders and seized 200 pieces of arms. The enemy remnants withdrew helter-skelter. The 307th Division came to replace the Second Division which had been badly battered by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army during the last rainy season.

The radio said that the Vietnamese authorities also dispatched the 3rd and 5th divisions to make inroads into the area north of Snuol along Highway 7. Counterattacking the Vietnamese aggressors, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army killed or wounded over 400 enemies, captured 107 arms and destroyed 3 tanks, 4 artillery pieces and 6 trucks. The enemy remnants retreated in panic. The two Vietnamese divisions had also been badly beaten by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army during the rainy season.

At noon of December 28, Vietnamese planes twice bombed Virachey city in Kampuchea's Ratanakiri Province, causing damage to the local people. At the end of November and early this month, Vietnamese planes flew over the city on four occasions for aerial reconnaissance.

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The radio said that the aggressive activities unleashed despite the demand raised by the people in Vietnam, Southeast Asia and the rest of the world for an end to their aggression against Kampuchea have laid bare the bellicose nature of the Vietnamese authorities and their role as a pawn of the expansionist power, the Soviet Union.

The radio said in conclusion that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, united as one, are determined to deal heavier blows at the Vietnamese aggressors.

#### EUROPE

PEKING POSTER ASKS TITO TO SUPPORT HUMAN RIGHTS IN PRC

OW301352Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1335 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Dec (AFP)--A poster asking Yugoslavia's President Tito to support human rights in China appeared here today following a similar poster appeal to U.S. President Carter early in December. The poster, pasted on the "Democratic Wall of Hsitan intersection, was an open letter to President Tito.

Its author, Liu Hsi-yu, said he was writing in the name of "heroes of the people of the Chinese People's Republic." He asked the Yugoslav president to publicly explain how his country "could become a socialist democracy and how its people defend their democratic rights," including freedom of speech and the press. The poster also asked how Yugoslav leaders criticize themselves publicly when they "make mistakes." Without specifically mentioning Mao Tse-tung, the letter recalled that "no man is perfect--not even the most powerful leader, neither Marx, nor Lenin...nor yourself." If President Tito explained these things it would be "extremely useful for our Chinese leaders," the letter added.

A poster asking President Carter to take an interest in protection of human rights in China was put up in the same place. In recent years Yugoslavia has become a symbol in China of a country that protects democratic rights as well as a model for economic development, observers recalled.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

LEADERS EXTEND CONDOLENCES AT ALGERIAN EMBASSY

OW291318Y Peking NCNA in English 1237 GMT 29 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking 29 Dec (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, and Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning went to the Algerian Embassy here to extend condolences on the death of Houari Boumediene, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. Wreaths sent by NPC chairman Yeh Chien-ying and premier Hua Kuo-feng were placed in front of a portrait of the late President Boumediene. There were also wreaths presented by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of National Defence and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairman Tan Chen-ling stood in silence before a portrait of President Boumediene.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said to Charge d'Affaires ad interim Souibes Rabah that President Boumediene was a heroic fighter against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism. The Chinese Government and the Chinese people were deeply grieved by his death.

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"On behalf of Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, I extend our sympathy to the family of President Boumedienne. We believe that relations between China and Algeria will be developed as President Boumedienne hoped in his life time," Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said.

Also present on the occasion were Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Wei Yu-ming and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Chih Hao-tien as well as leading members of other departments concerned including Huang Shu-tse, Wang Hsiao-i and Lin Lin.

VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO ATTENDS BOUMEDIENNE'S FUNERAL

#### Arrival in Algiers

OW291845Y Peking NCNA in English 1516 GMT 29 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Algiers, 29 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Keng Piao arrived here this morning by special plane to attend the funeral of Houari Boumedienne, the late president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. The delegation was met at the airport by Ismail Hamdani, secretary general of the Algerian Government, Mohamed Liassine, minister of heavy industry, and Aouchine Abdel Majid, minister of housing and construction. Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Hsu Ming was also present.

#### Paying of Last Respects

OW292046Y Peking NCNA in English 2037 GMT 29 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Algiers, 29 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation led by Vice-Premier Keng Piao paid last respects to the late President Houari Boumedienne at the People's Palace here this morning. Vice-Premier Keng Piao wrote in the book of condolences: "President Houari Boumedienne was a respected friend of the Chinese people. He had made great efforts for strengthening and developing the Sino-Algerian friendship. We are deeply grieved at his unfortunate death. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I express the most profound condolences." Wreaths were presented by Chinese Government leaders Yeh Chien-ying, Hua Kuo-feng, Teng Hsiao-ping and Keng Piao to the late President Boumedienne.

#### Report on Funeral

OW300905Y Peking NCNA in English 0833 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Algiers, 29 Dec (HSINHUA)--A grand state funeral was held here this afternoon for Houari Boumedienne, late president of the republic and president of the Council of Revolution of Algeria. With great sorrow over one million people lined the streets to mourn over his death. Attending the funeral were Acting Head of State Rabah Bitat, members of the Council of Revolution, government ministers and other leading members of the administration and the legislature. The president's casket was taken from the People's Palace to the Grand Mosque of Algiers where Algerian leaders and numerous disciples of the late president stood in mourning. The mufti of Algiers said prayers for the dead. Then, the coffin was carried to El Alia Cemetery on a gun carriage followed by funeral processions formed by high-ranking Algerian officials. People gathered on both sides of the road to pay their last respects to President Boumedienne. A 100-gun funeral salute boomed out when the coffin arrived at the cemetery.



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The burial began amid the prayer of Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of Revolution and foreign minister. The coffin was put slowly into the grave amid the knell. Attending the funeral were delegations from 58 countries including a Chinese Government delegation led by Vice-Premier Keng Piao.

#### Acting Algerian President's Reception

OW302044Y Peking NCNA in English 1939 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Algiers, 30 Dec (HSINHUA)--Algerian Acting President Rabah Bitat received Chinese Vice Premier Keng Piao, head of the Chinese Government delegation, here this afternoon and had a friendly conversation with him. Assistant Foreign Minister Lin Chung and Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Hsu Ming who are members of the delegation were present on the occasion. The delegation came here to attend the funeral of Houari Boumedienne, the late president and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Algeria.

#### Departure for Home

OW310757Y Peking NCNA in English 0743 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Algiers, 30 Dec (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Keng Piao left here for home by special plane this evening after attending the funeral of Houari Boumedienne, the late president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mohamed Liassine, minister of heavy industry; Aouchiche Abdelmajid, minister of housing and building, and Kim Hui-chun, Korean ambassador to Algeria. Chinese Ambassador Hsu Ming was also among those present to see the delegation off. The delegation arrived in Algeria on December 29. A Chinese medical team led by Doctor Wu Te-cheng, which had arrived on December 1 to treat the illness of the late president, left here for home the same evening.

#### Return of Delegation

OW311746Y Peking NCNA in English 1534 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation led by Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, returned to Peking by special plane this afternoon after attending the funeral for Houari Boumedienne, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. It was met at the airport by Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council, and Souibes Rabah, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy here.

#### FIRST LIBYAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANFU

OW291406Y Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 29 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Dec (HSINHUA)--Kamel Hasan Maghur, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the People's Republic of China, presented his credentials to Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here this morning.

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Present on the occasion were Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chou Chueh, acting director of the Department of West Asian and North African Affairs; and Fu Shun-ho, deputy director of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry. Officials of the Libyan embassy in Peking were also present.

MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANFU

OW291408Y Peking NCNA in English 1247 GMT 29 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Dec (HSINHUA)--Ba Mohamed Abdellahi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the People's Republic of China, presented his credential to Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here this morning. Present were Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chou Chueh, acting director of the Department of West Asian and North African Affairs, and Fu Shun-ho, deputy director of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry.

Mauritanian Embassy officials were also present.

XINHUA NOTES POLITICAL SITUATION IN IRAN

OW011714Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 1625 GMT 1 Jan 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Iranian Prime Minister Gholam Reza Azhari tendered his resignation yesterday which was accepted by Shahansha Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, according to a report from Tehran quoting official Radio Iran. Azhari, who is chief of staff of the supreme commander's staff of the armed forces, formed his military government on November 6, and had since failed to stabilize the turbulent situation in that country. The shahanshah, while accepting his resignation, asked his cabinet members to continue in office till a new government is formed. Before Azhari's resignation, Shapour Bakhtiar, 63, one of the national front leaders, has been assigned by the shahanshah to form a new cabinet. Bakhtiar declared on December 30 that a new government would be formed within six days.

The situation of unrest which has continued in Iran for several months has worsened since December 18. Strike waves engulfed the country and oil output dropped so sharply that the world's second biggest oil exporter was compelled to enforce an oil ration in the country. Heating oil has been in short supply and normal life and business activities have been almost completely paralyzed. Successive demonstrations and clashes took place in Tehran and many other Iranian cities and hundreds of casualties were reported.

The shahanshah has had consultations with political figures on the formation of a civilian government to solve the political crisis. His effort met oppositions from religious leader Khomeyni and leader of the national front Sanjabi. They insist that the shahanshah must hand over his power.

Radio Iran and the PARIS NEWS AGENCY reported on December 30 that "his imperial majesty the shahanshah has expressed his desire to go abroad for a while for the purpose of medical treatment and relaxation, in a convenient time". But an aide of shahanshah, in a reply to a pressman, said later on that day that the shahanshah had no immediate plans to leave the country.



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He would remain in the country to handle state affairs and would go abroad for vacation when a new civilian government is sworn in and the situation turned to the better, the aids said.

According to foreign news agency reports, the Soviet Union has stepped up its propaganda campaign against the shahanshah as the situation in Iran is becoming more unstable. This has aroused much concern in the United States official circles. A correspondent of the British weekly THE ECONOMIST reported from Moscow yesterday that the Soviet Union has alerted troops in areas bordering Iran and Soviet officials claimed that Soviet troops would enter into Iran in case the U.S. marines landed on that country.

#### CHI PENG-FEI RETURNS TO PEKING FROM MIDEAST, AFRICA TOUR

OW301801Y Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Hsu Han-ping successfully wound up their official, friendship visit to Iraq, Niger, Benin, Togo, Sierra Leone and the Gambia and returned to Peking from Kunming by special plane this afternoon. Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei was back in Kunming from abroad on December 27. Greeting them at Peking airport were Yu Chiu-li, vice-premier of the State Council, and Wu Te and Hu Chueh-wen, vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee. Diplomatic envoys of Iraq, Niger, Benin, Togo and Sierra Leone to China were present.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

#### SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CUBA

OW301234Y Peking NCNA in English 1205 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Havana, 29 Dec (HSINHUA)--A Soviet military delegation led by First Vice-Minister of Defence Sergey L. Sokolov arrived here yesterday for an official visit to Cuba, according to the local press. Members of the delegation include M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the General Political Department of the Armed Forces, and Ivan F. Modyayev, deputy chief of staff of the air force.

A Soviet party and government delegation led by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was reported to have arrived in Havana for the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

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COMMENTARY SCORES TAIWAN CALL FOR ALLIANCE WITH SOVIET UNION

OW301948Y Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "To Seek Alliance With the Soviet Union Is To Betray the Will of the People"]

[Text] At the recent third plenary session of the 11th KMT Central Committee in Taipei people openly preached such nonsense as seeking an alliance with the Soviet Union. However, they were rebuffed by many others who were in attendance, showing that there are not just a small number of patriots in Taiwan, even among those at the top level of the Kuomintang.

In recent years the desire that the motherland must be reunited has become a historical tide that has kept rising with an irresistible force. But there are a very small number of people who, remaining stubborn in their position for splittism, have made a show of their obduracy by constantly uttering such nonsense as seeking an alliance with the Soviet Union. They have uttered such nonsense as the enemy of your enemy is your friend, called for a thaw in relations between Taiwan and the Soviet Union, called for a declaration of Taiwan's neutrality and so on. It is only right for the people of all circles of Taiwan and the many people within the Kuomintang who have vision to strongly oppose such reactionary arguments for the division of the motherland.

In an article published this December, Taiwan's CHUNGHUA magazine noted that one could not believe his own ears when he first heard the call to seek an alliance with the Soviet Union, pointing out that it is tantamount to opening the door for a wolf. It therefore firmly opposed this call. In an article published on 2 November, [date as heard] the TAIWAN TIMES listed five reasons underlining its point that the open advocacy of an alliance with the Soviet Union sounded by a very small number of people of the grounds of their opposition to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States amounted to a call for negotiations with a tiger for its own hide. This, it said, instead of subjecting the United States to the blackmail intended, would be a clumsy sleight of hand and would definitely be opposed by all the people of China and their overseas compatriots. Also in this regard, the Taipei CHINA TIMES on 11 May refuted this nonsense, saying that it was foolish for some Taiwan authorities to entertain the idea of seeking an alliance with the Soviet Union. It pointed out that this would be the most speedy approach to causing a hot war along our coasts.

Public opinion in Taiwan has sternly pointed out that we must not ally ourselves, by fair means or foul, with a country that has a natural imperialist tendency for aggression. A country's unity is an important matter of principle. China's problems should be solved only by the Chinese people with their own strength and efforts. Whoever uses a pretext to seek an alliance with a foreign force in order to solve a Chinese problem is creating a far greater problem for China--in other words, undermining the possibility of China's future reunification--in their efforts to achieve their traitorous goal.

It has been noted by those of vision in Taiwan that the Chinese nation is a great nation of 800 million people. Today, there are a very small number of Taiwan authorities who, instead of working for the country's reunification by uniting with their compatriots on the mainland, are bent on relying on foreign forces to split the territory of the motherland in their attempt to live in precarious peace without trying to improve the situation. They are bound to be abandoned by the 800 million people, punished for betraying our forefathers and branded as traitors through the ages.

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E 1

TEXT OF NPC STANDING COMMITTEE MESSAGE TO TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

OW311521Y Peking NCNA in English 1512 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Dec (HSINHUA)--Text of the New Year's Day message of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to compatriots in Taiwan, which was endorsed after discussion at the committee's fifth plenary session on December 26:

Dear compatriots in Taiwan:

Today is New Year's Day 1979. We hereby extend our cordial and sincere greetings to you on behalf of the people of all nationalities on the mainland of our motherland.

As an old saying goes, "a special festival calls up affectionate remembrances of our beloved ones." On this happy occasion as we celebrate New Year's Day, our thoughts turn all the more to our kith and kin, our old folks, our brothers and sisters, in Taiwan. We know you have the motherland and your kinsfolk on the mainland in mind too. This mutual feeling of many years standing grows with each passing day. From the day when Taiwan was regrettably separated from the motherland in 1949, we have not been able to communicate with or visit each other, our motherland has remained disunited, relatives have been unable to have a reunion, and our nation, country and people have suffered great losses as a result. All Chinese compatriots and people of Chinese descent throughout the world, without exception, look forward to an early termination of this sad situation.

Our Chinese nation is a great nation. It accounts for almost a quarter of the world's population and has a long history and excellent culture, and its outstanding contributions to world civilization and human progress are universally recognized. Taiwan has been an inalienable part of China since ancient times. The Chinese nation has great vitality and cohesiveness. All through past history, foreign invasions and internal strife have failed to split our nation permanently. Taiwan's separation from the motherland for nearly 30 years has been artificial and against our national interests and aspirations, and this state of affairs must not be allowed to continue. Every Chinese, in Taiwan or on the mainland, has a compelling responsibility for the survival, growth and prosperity of the Chinese nation. The important task of reunifying our motherland, on which hinges the future of the whole nation, now lies before us all; it is an issue no one can evade or should try to. If we do not quickly set about ending this disunity so that our motherland is reunified at an early date, what can we say to our ancestors or to our descendants? This sentiment is shared by all; and who among the descendants of the yellow emperor wishes to be branded a traitor of all ages?

Radical changes have taken place in China's status in the world over the past 30 years. Our country's international prestige keeps rising and its international role becomes ever more important. The people and governments of almost all countries now place tremendous hopes on us in the struggle against hegemonism and in safeguarding peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. Every Chinese is proud to see the growing strength and prosperity of our motherland. If we can end the present disunity and join forces soon, there will be no limit to our contributions to the future of mankind. Early reunification of our motherland is not only the common desire of all the people of China, including all compatriots in Taiwan, but the common wish of all peace-loving peoples and countries the world over.



Reunification of China now fits in with the direction of popular feeling and the general trend of development. The world in general recognizes only one China, with the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government. The recent conclusion of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship and the normalization of relations between China and the United States show still more clearly that no one can stop this trend. The present situation in the motherland, one of stability and unity, is better than ever. The people of all nationalities on the mainland are working hard and with one will for the great goal of the four modernizations. It is our fervent hope that Taiwan returns to the embrace of the motherland at an early date so that we can work together for the great cause of national development. Our state leaders have firmly declared that they will take present realities into account in accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland and respect the status quo on Taiwan and the opinions of people in all walks of life there and adopt reasonable policies and measures in settling the question of reunification so as not to cause the people of Taiwan any losses. On the other hand, people in all walks in Taiwan have expressed their yearning for their homeland and old friends, stated their desire "to trace their roots and return", and raised diverse proposals which express their earnest hope for an early return to the embrace of the motherland. With all conditions now favourable for reunification and everything set, no one should go against the will of the nation and counter the trend of history.

We place great hopes on the 17 million people on Taiwan and also the Taiwan authorities. The Taiwan authorities have always taken a firm stand of one China and opposed an independent Taiwan. This is our common stand and the basis for our cooperation. We have always taken the position that all patriots belong to one family. The responsibility for reunifying the motherland rests with each of us. We hope the Taiwan authorities will place national interests paramount and make valuable contributions to the reunification of the motherland.

The Chinese Government has ordered the People's Liberation Army to stop the bombardment of Quemoy and other islands as from today. A state of military confrontation between the two sides still exists along the Taiwan straits. This can only create artificial tension. We hold that first of all this military confrontation should be ended through discussion between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Taiwan authorities so as to create the necessary prerequisites and a secure environment for the two sides to make contacts and exchanges in whatever area.

The prolonged separation has caused a lack of mutual understanding between the compatriots on the mainland and on Taiwan and various inconveniences for both sides. Since many Overseas Chinese residing in foreign lands far away can return for visits and tours and reunion with their families, why shouldn't compatriots living so near, on the mainland and Taiwan, visit each other freely? We believe that there is no reason for such barriers to continue. We hope both sides will bring about at an early date the setting up of transportation and postal services to make it easier for compatriots of both sides to contact each other directly, write to each other, visit relatives and friends, exchange tours and visits and make academic, cultural, sports and technological interchange.

Economically speaking, Taiwan and the mainland of the motherland were originally an entity. Unfortunately, economic ties have been suspended for many years. Now, construction is going on vigorously in the motherland and we also wish Taiwan growing economic prosperity. There is every reason for us to develop trade between us, each making up what the other lacks and create economic interflow.

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This is our mutual need and will benefit both parties without doing any harm.

Dear compatriots in Taiwan:

The bright future of our great motherland belongs to us and also to you. The reunification of the motherland is the sacred mission history has bequeathed to our generation. Times are moving along and the situation is developing. The earlier we fulfil this mission, the sooner we can jointly write an unprecedented, brilliant page in the history for our country, catch up with advanced powers and work together with them for world peace, prosperity and progress. Let us join hands and work together for this glorious goal!

DENG XIAOPING, OTHERS ADDRESS CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON TAIWAN

OW012013Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) Domestic Service in Chinese 1750 GMT 1 Jan 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan--At a large meeting held by the CPPCC National Committee this afternoon to discuss the NPC Standing Committee's "Message to Taiwan Compatriots," Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, said that the question of Taiwan's return to the motherland has been placed on the agenda, and that the "Message to Taiwan Compatriots" adopted by the NPC Standing Committee embodies our major policy, basic position and attitude on the return of Taiwan and the motherland's reunification, but much work remains to be done.

Attending the discussion meeting today were members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee currently in Beijing, responsible persons of democratic parties and patriotic personages, totaling more than 200 people. They expressed warm support for the NPC Standing Committee's "Message to Taiwan Compatriots" and unanimously held that the message represents the desire of the people of all nationalities throughout the country and says what the people of the whole country want to say. They expressed their determination to make concerted efforts and work with one heart and one mind, along with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the Taiwan compatriots, for Taiwan's return to the motherland and the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, Ulanhu [Ulanfu], Wei Guoqing [Wei Kuo-ching], Song Renqiong [Sung Jen-chiung], Xu Deheng [Hsu Te-heng], Shi Liang [Shih Liang], Zhu Yunshan [Chu Yun-shan], Kang Keqing [Kang Ko-ching], Ji Fang [Chi Fang], Wang Shoudao [Wang Shou-tao], Yang Jingren [Yang Ching-jen], Zhou Jianren [Chou Chien-jen], Zhuang Xichuan [Chuang Hsi-chuan], Hu Ziang [Hu Tzu-ang], Rong Yiren [Jung I-jen] and Tong Dizhou [Tong Ti-chou], and Secretary General of the CPPCC National Committee Liu Lantao [Liu Lan-tao] attended the discussion meeting.

Also present at the meeting were Ngapo Ngawang-jigme and Hu Juewen [Hu Chueh-wen], vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee.

Vice Chairman Ulanhu presided over the meeting.

Chairman Deng Xiaoping delivered an important speech amid warm applause.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: Today is the New Year's Day of 1979. This is an unusual day. It is unusual and different from past new year's days because of three special reasons: First, today the emphasis of our whole country's work is being shifted to the four modernizations. Second, today relations between China and the United States are normalized.

Third, today the great cause of Taiwan's return to the motherland and the motherland's reunification is placed on our concrete agenda. Therefore, this New Year's Day is a day that calls for special rejoicing. These three special points reflect that since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have made considerable achievements in both internal work and international affairs.

Comrade Deng Ziaoping said: The production situation in our country was very good last year, much better than we originally expected. This is inseparable from our seriously exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and eliminating their poisonous influence. What is even more gratifying is the fact that after the smashing of the "gang of four," a situation has emerged in which the whole nation has ease of mind and is united as one. The political situation Chairman Mao suggested in 1957 in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness gradually took shape in the past year. This situation found especially concentrated expression in the recently held central work conference of our party and the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. This spirit and situation can be described as a lively political situation. We should promote and uphold this spirit and situation throughout the country, in the party and the government and among the people. This is the political foundation for accomplishing the four modernizations. Without this political situation, it would be impossible to accomplish the four modernizations. For a considerably long period of time in the past we have failed to do a good job in handling the relationship between democracy and centralism--there has been a lack of democracy. Therefore, we must all the more promote democracy.

Comrade Deng Ziaoping said: In the past year we have made many major achievements in international affairs. They are concentratedly reflected in the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. The fact that the great cause of the motherland's reunification with Taiwan's return has been placed on our concrete agenda is also a result of our important achievements in both domestic and international work. On this unusual day, we must also clearly see that these three great happy events have brought extremely heavy burdens on us. Domestically, shifting the emphasis of our work to realizing the four modernizations is not a matter of 8 or 10 years but will take until the end of this century, and a great deal of work must be done. Good domestic and international conditions are conducive to realizing the four modernizations. Therefore, we have hopes. But we must see that the tasks are very arduous. We still lack knowledge regarding many things and we still lack experience. We need to diligently study and work doubly hard. We also must see that we will unavoidably make mistakes and encounter difficulties in some of the things we do. But, so long as the people of the whole country are united as one, learn well, consolidate and develop the situation of stability and unity and uphold democratic centralism, our cause will develop vigorously.

Comrade Deng Ziaoping said: The basic policy we followed in handling international affairs last year was mapped out by Chairman Mao Zedong [Mao Tsetung] and Premier Zhou Enlai [Chou En-Lai] who died before they had time to put it into effect. We have fulfilled a part of their behests. The conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations are conducive to world peace and stability and the development of the international antihegemonist cause. At present, the threat to peace comes from the north, the source of instability and war in the world lies in the north, and should there be foreign aggression against our country, it would also come from the north. Both big hegemonism and small hegemonism are making trouble for us everyday, sometimes compelling us to take steps we would not be willing to take. We are confronted by many problems, and we must make continuing efforts. We must continue to consolidate and expand the excellent situation we have already achieved in international affairs. I believe that you, the members present here, are both happy and optimistic about the current situation and are willing to make individual contributions.



Xu Deheng [Hsu Te-heng], Wang Kunlun [Wang Kun-lun], Hu Juewen [Hu Chueh-wen], Shi Liang [Shih Liang], Ji Fang [Chi Fang], Zhou Jianren [Chou Chien-jen], Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Hu Ziang [Hu Tzu-ang], Tong Dizhou [Tung Ti-chou], Rong Yiren [Jung I-jen], Liu Fei, Cai Xiao [Tsai Hsiao], Dong Qiwu [Tung Chi-wu], Wang Yunsheng [Wang Yun-sheng], and Ban-chan-e-er-de-ni Que-ji-hian-zan [Pan-chan-o-erh-te-ni Chueh-chi-chien-tsan] spoke at the meeting. Sheh Yanbing [Shen Yen-ping], Huang Dingchen [Huang Ting-chen], Du Yuming [Tu Yu-ming] and Zhao Zongao [Chao Tsung-ao] made written statements.

Xu Deheng, chairman of the Jiu San [Chiusan] Society, Shi Liang, vice chairman of the China Democratic League, Zhou Jianren, acting chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, Shen Yanbing and Tong Dizhou, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, and Wang Yunsheng, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, said: Many people from scientific, cultural and educational circles in Taiwan are friends of many years standing. Intellectuals in China have always been patriotic. At present, the reunification of the motherland is our inescapable duty as intellectuals. We are willing to ally ourselves with our friends in Taiwan's scientific, cultural and educational circles to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Hu Juewen, vice chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, and Hu Ziang and Rong Yiren, vice chairmen of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, said: Our friends in industrial and commercial circles in Taiwan are patriotic. Many people are engaged in the fields of industry and commerce because they want to make our country prosperous and powerful. In this respect our goals are identical. We sincerely hope that our relatives and friends in Taiwan's industrial and commercial circles will take this rare opportunity to work together with us for the great sacred cause of the reunification and construction of the motherland. We especially hope that industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan will help bring about economic exchanges and trade between Taiwan and the mainland as soon as possible. Such efforts will be a concrete contribution to the motherland's reunification.

Ji Fang, chairman of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, said: The "Message to Taiwan Compatriots" has been issued. If the Taiwan authorities follow the historic trend, stress the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation, let bygones be bygones and return Taiwan to the motherland, I believe they will surely be welcomed by the country's people of all nationalities, including their own compatriots in Taiwan. The people will not forget their good deed in realizing the great cause of the country's reunification, while their personal future will be as bright as the future of the whole country's people.

Wang Kunlun, a responsible person of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, recounted how the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee has cooperated and worked together with the CCP for a long time and contributed its share in winning victory in the new democratic revolution and taking part in the socialist revolution and construction. He then extemporaneously composed a poem to people both within and outside government in Taiwan:

Thirty years of time are gone forever, and when will our separated compatriots return to us?

The great motherland is prosperous and well, but the situation is dangerous for the lone star across the sea.

Mutual help and peace are for the universal good, while aggression and division are condemned by all.

This is the day of rejoicing by all patriots who belong to one big family, and brothers in China will always fly together.

Liu Fei, responsible person of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee who once represented the Kuomintang at the 1949 Kuomintang-CCP peace talks, said: The history of the past 30 years proves that the road I chose to take at that time was a correct one. Man ages quickly and time waits for no one. Quite a few older generation Kuomintang figures have died with deep sorrow, unable to see the reunification of the motherland. Saying this, I cannot but be moved. Today, an excellent situation prevails in the motherland; this is a golden opportunity for Taiwan to return to the motherland's embrace. Why should we continue to maintain the prevailing sad situation of Taiwan's separation from the mainland of the motherland? Why aren't individuals of our generation not doing something together about the reunification of the motherland while we are still able to do so?

Cai Xiao, responsible person of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: I am a native of Taiwan. Our ancestors went to Taiwan from Fujian [Fukien] and Guangdong [Kwangtung] and, together with our aboriginal compatriots in Taiwan, opened up and defended this part of the motherland. For generations our people, passing their land on to their children, enjoined the latter to continue doing so. Although rapid changes have occurred, the Chinese nation's sincere loyalty has remained the same. The Taiwanese people's patriotism is deep-seated. We are linked by blood to people living in our ancestors' native places in Fujian and Guangdong. As each other's kith and kin, we have kept up constant contacts. In the years since Taiwan was separated from the mainland of the motherland in 1949, a military situation has prevailed in the Taiwan straits. As a result, contacts between people on either side of the straits have been cut off and their correspondence has dropped, while families have been separated and scattered. This has caused tremendous losses to our nation and country. In this regard, the people in Taiwan have shouldered the heaviest burden and have deeply suffered the heaviest losses. "The Message to Compatriots in Taiwan," which is aimed at eliminating this situation and realizing the reunification of the motherland, conforms entirely to the vital interests and urgent demand of the people in Taiwan. The people in Taiwan will gain hope, confidence and strength from the great call of the motherland.

Dong Qiwu, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, said: The consistent policy of the CCP and the Chinese Government is that patriots belong to one family. Thirty years have elapsed since I rebelled and came over. During these years the leadership at various levels has given me kind help and warm care and shown concern for me in my study, livelihood, work and contacts with others. There now exists a golden opportunity to reunify the motherland. Taiwan does not lack wise people. The Taiwan authorities should treasure the interests of the country and the nation and, with great wisdom and courage, return to the motherland. Only by so doing will they be worthy of being called patriots who have reunified the motherland.

Huang Dingchen, responsible person of the China Zhi Gong Dang (Chih Kung Tang), said: The current international and domestic situation is very favorable to the reunification of the motherland. I hope that the Taiwan authorities will clearly understand the situation, conform to the will of the nation, go with the tide of history, treasure the interests of the country and the nation and contribute to reunifying the motherland.

Du Yuming, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, said: We earnestly hope that Taiwan will return to the embrace of the motherland at an early date, thereby to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland. The people of the motherland will never forget those who contribute to the reunification of the motherland, regardless of what they have done in the past.

In their speeches, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Ban-chan-er-de-ni Que-ji-jian-zan voiced resolute support for the NPC Standing Committee's "Message to Compatriots in Taiwan."

They said: It is the popular desire and general trend to have Taiwan return to the embrace of the motherland. At this time, we also think of various Tibetan people living abroad. We welcome them, including the Dalai, to return to the embrace of the motherland.

Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee, members of the NPC Standing Committee and responsible persons of various democratic parties present at today's discussion meeting were: Fang Yi [Fang I], Wang Fu, Wang Xueying [Wang Hsueh-ying], Wang Weigang [Wang Wei-kang], Fang Zhongru [Fang Chung-yu], Kong Yuan [Kung Yuan], Kong Congzhou [Kung Tsung-chou], Gan Cisen [Kan Tzu-sen], Gu Gengyu [Ku Keng-yu], Shen Jian [Shen Chien], Ye Daoying [Yeh Tao-ying], Bao Erhan [Pao Erh-han], Liu Xiao [Liu Hsiao], Liu Ding [Liu Ting], Liu Zhongrong [Liu Chung-jung], Liu Jingfan [Liu Ching-fan], Guan Ruiwu [Kuan Jui-wu], An Shiwei [An Shih-wei], Xu Liqun [Hsu Li-chun], Sun Yi [Su I], Sun Chengpei [Sun Cheng-peil], Sun Qimeng [Sun Chi-meng], Sun Xiaocun [Sun Hsiao-tsun], Yan Xinmin [Yen Hsin-min], Su Ziheng [Su Tzu-heng], Li Xin [Li Hsien], Li Qi [Li Chi], Li Liyin [Li Li-yin], Li Wenxuan [Li Wen-hsuan], Li Shiji [Li Shih-chi], Li Buxin [Li Pu-hsin], Li Chunqing [Li Chun-ching], Li Zhuoran [Li Cho-jan], Li Jinde [Li Chin-te], Yang Shijie [Yang Shih-chieh], Yang Dongsheng [Yang Tung-sheng], Yang Qiuling [Yang Chiu-ling], Wu Wenjun [Wu Wen-chun], Wu Maosun [Wu Mao-sun], Wu Liangping [Wu Liang-ping], Wu Juenong [Wu Chueh-mung], Wu Xuezhai [Wu Hsueh-chih], He Changgong [Ho Chang-kung], Gu Chunfan [Ku Chun-fan], Wang Dezhao [Wang Te-chao], Song Xilian [Sung Hsi-lien], Zhang Su [Chang Su], Zhang Ce [Chang Tse], Zhang Bangying [Chang Pang-ying], Zhang Ziaolian [Chang Hsiao-chien], Zhang Kexia [Chang Ko-hsia], Zhang Hanying [Chang Han-ying], Zhang Nansheng [Chang Nan-sheng], Zhang Weizhen [Chang Wei-chen], Zhang Ruihua [Chang Jui-hua], Chen Zhengxiang [Chen Cheng-hsiang], Chen Weiji [Chen Wei-chi], Chen Ruiting [Chen Jui-ting], Lin Xiude [Lin Hsiu-te], Luo Qiong [Lo Chiung], Jin Cheng [Chin Cheng], Zhou Shiguan [Chou Shih-kuan], Zheng Dongguo [Cheng Tung-kuo], Qu Wu [Chu Wu], Zhao Puchu [Chao Pu-chu], Hu Ziyang [Hu Tzu-ying], Shong Shitong [Chung Shih-tung], Zhong Huilan ((Chung Hui-lan)), Hou Xianglin [Hou Hsiang-lin], Hou Jingru [Hou Ching-ju], Yu Dafu [Yu Ta-fu], Wen Jiasi [Wen Chia-ssu], Jiang Chunfang [Chiang Chun-fang], Fei Xiaotong [Fei Hsiao-tung], Xia Zhixu [Hsia Chih-hsu], Dun Xingyun [Tun Hsing-yun], Qian Changzhao [Chien Chang-chao], Xu Baixin [Hsu Pai-hsin], Xu Binru [Hsu Pin-ju], Xu Chubo [Hsu Chu-po], Guo Yingqiu [Kuo Ying-chiu], Huang Wei, Huang Ganying [Huang Kan-ying], Cao Guanghua [Tsao Kuang-hua], Yan Kuiyao [Yen Kuei-yao], Han Guang [Han Kuang], Cheng Siyuan [Cheng Ssu-yuan], Tong Xiaopeng [Tung Hsiao-ping], Zeng Chuanliu [Tseng Chuan-liu], Zeng Yongquan [Tseng Yung-chuan], Lei Jieqiong [Lei Chieh-chiung], Xiong Tianjing [Hsiung Tien-ching], Xiong Xianghui [Hsiung Hsiang-hui], Pan Shu, Jian Xianren [Chien Hsien-jen], Bei Shizhang [Pei Shih-chang], Zhu Xuefan [Chu Hsueh-fan], Hua Luogeng [Hua Lo-keng], Chen Yisong [Chen I-sung], Mao Yisheng [Mao I-sheng], Zhao Zhongyao [Chao Chung-yao], Zho Peiyuan [Chou Pei-yuan], Ge Zhicheng [Ko Chih-cheng], Wu Chan, Tian Fuda [Tien Fu-ta] and Xu Mengshan [Hsu Meng-shan].

Also present were responsible persons of the departments concerned, including Li Gui [Li Kuei], Peng Youjin [Peng Yu-chin], Nie Zhen [Nien Chen], Yan Side [Yang Ssu-te], Li Xiaolu [Li Hsiao-lu], Qin Deyuan [Chin Te-yuan], Wang Taojiang [Wang Tao-chiang], Zhou Erfu [Chou Erh-fu], Ping Jiesan [Ping Chieh-san], Xue Zizheng [Hsueh Tzu-cheng], Zhang Zhiyi [Chang Chih-i], and Wang Kejun [Wang Ko-chun].

PLA TO STOP SHELLING JINMEN, OTHER ISLANDS

OW311615Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 1600 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Liberation Army units on the Fujian (Fukien) front are ordered to stop shelling the Dajinmen and Xiaojinmen (greater and lesser Quemoy), Dadan (Tatan), Erdan (Erhtan) and other islands as from January 1, 1979.



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This is stated in an announcement made here today by Xu Xiangqian (Hsu-Hsiang-chien), minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China.

Full text of the announcement follows:

The governments of the People's Republic of China and the United States of America have announced that they will recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations. This is a historic event. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States will contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole and create favourable conditions for Taiwan's return to the motherland and the reunification of the country.

Taiwan is part of China's territory and the compatriots in Taiwan are our kith and kin. I have ordered the troops on the Fujian front to stop shelling Dajinmen, Xiaojinmen, Dadan, Erdan and other islands in order to convenience civilians and armymen on Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu (Matsu) islands who wish to visit their relatives and friends and make tours on the mainland and to facilitate shipping and production activities in the Taiwan Straits.

It is the common desire of the people of China, our Taiwan compatriots included, that Taiwan return to the embrace of the motherland and the country be reunified. All patriots belong to one family. We are convinced that our compatriots in Taiwan will join all the other people of China, including our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese, in making further contributions to the great cause of reunifying the country. Taiwan will return to the embrace of the motherland eventually. The desire of our compatriots in Taiwan to be reunited with their kith and kin in the country will certainly be fulfilled.

PEKING WALLPOSTER SAYS PENG CHEN REHABILITATED

OW310839Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0620 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Dec (AFP)--Peng Chen, the former mayor of Peking and right-hand man to ex-President Liu Shao-chi, has been rehabilitated and has returned to the Chinese capital, according to a poster which appeared here on "the Democratic Wall" last night.

The poster was headlined "Good News" and calligraphed in red ink, the color of joy in China. It was signed by a journalist on the staff of the magazine PEKING SPRING, a newcomer to the ranks of Peking's "parallel press."

"After 12 years of persecution under Lin Piao and the gang of four, Comrade Peng Chen returned to Peking by plane on Dec. 28 at 4:45 pm," said the poster, without specifying where Mr. Peng was staying. "The 8 million inhabitants of Peking remember him well, and hope that the Central Committee of the party led by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will very quickly reintegrate him in its ranks.

"Let us hope that he will soon be given a job," the author of the dazibao wallposter wrote. Chinese sources suggested that Peng Chen would be named to head a committee assigned to study laws and procedures now being drafted in China.

Asked about the new magazine in connection with the announcement of the return of one of the most powerful Chinese leaders before the Cultural Revolution, readers of the poster said the publication was being prepared and would appear any day now. Its origin was not known. It would become the fourth of the parallel publications which have been appearing recently in Peking.



Graffiti on the poster praised the "Great and undying achievements" of Liu Shao-chi, who was ousted as president of the republic during the Cultural Revolution.

Observers recalled that before President Liu was fired in 1966 for having "opposed the Cultural Revolution," Mr. Peng was one of his closest collaborators.

The Peng Chen rehabilitation appeared to have been decided on at the third plenary session of the party Central Committee Dec 18-22. That meeting ordered the reinstatement of a number of high-ranking figures who fell into disgrace during the Cultural revolution. One of them, rehabilitated posthumously, was a noted opponent of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Marshal Peng Te-huai. In 1965 Peng Chen personally headed a group of prominent Chinese who criticized the 1959 cashiering of Marshal Peng.

#### PARTY, GOVERNMENT REVERSE WRONG VERDICTS OF 1957

OWO20938Y Beijing XINHUA (Peking NCNA) in English 0920 GMT 2 Jan 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jan (XINHUA)--A number of organizations under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council have corrected wrong verdicts, meted out in 1957, designating as rightists a number of cadres who did not deserve such labels. This is the first group of cadres to have wrong rightist designations corrected in these organizations.

These corrections were made for 225 cadres in the Central Party School, the Supreme People's Court, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the PEOPLE'S DAILY. They include Wang Tan, Jia Qian [Chia Chien], Huang Caoliang [Huang Tsao-liang] and Jiang Yuanchun [Chiang Yuan-chun].

Those among them who had been members of the Chinese Communist Party and were expelled from the party in 1957 have their party membership restored. Their former wage scales have been restored and they have been assigned appropriate jobs.

The move follows a recent party Central Committee decision on cancelling the designation of all remaining rightists, who were so named in 1957 when they took advantage of the Chinese Communist Party's rectification campaign to attack the party and socialism. It was also decided that those who were wrongly designated would have their wrong verdicts corrected.

Screening of other cases is still going on in these organizations.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a Commentator's article, saying that the consistent policy of the party is "counterrevolutionaries must be suppressed wherever found, mistakes must be corrected whenever discovered". Corrections have to be made based on the facts for those who were wrongly designated as rightists, no matter how many years have gone by.

The article says: "The anti-rightist struggle in 1957 was a socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts, and this judgment was passed by history." It adds that "at that time, the rightists attacked the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist system and it was entirely necessary and correct to repulse their attack. To designate those who were genuinely opposed to the party and to socialism as rightists was for the purpose of educating and reforming them. Now that they have changed, after a process of education and reform, we should remove their rightist designation in accordance with the facts."

"At the same time, some areas and some departments wrongly designated a number of people as rightists and hurt some good comrades. That was a serious lesson. Such erroneous state of things must not be allowed to continue," the article says.

It says that communists should have the proletarian determination to stick to the truth and correct errors. It points out that the implementation of the party Central Committee's decision on this problem left over from past years "will have great significance for the defence of Chairman Mao's line and policies, for restoring the work style of seeking truth from facts, a fine party tradition, for restoring and improving the democratic way of doing things, creating a vigorous, lively political atmosphere and strengthening the socialist judicial system."

#### FURTHER ON LIAO CHENG-CHIH SPEECH TO OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETINGS

OW310124Y Peking in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC and director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, expounded our country's policy and current work concerning Overseas Chinese at the recent National Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs and Second Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese. He said that on our Overseas Chinese affairs front, we must resolutely shift the emphasis of work to socialist modernization.

Liao Cheng-chih said: We must conscientiously study the communique of the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, crush the mental shackles imposed on us by Lin Piao and the gang of four and shift the emphasis of Overseas Chinese affairs work to socialist modernization. We must cherish, consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity. Our returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents should look ahead and join the whole country's people to act as one under the banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, rally closely round the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and advance courageously to fundamentally change the backward state of our country so that it will become a great, modern socialist power.

He said: Overseas Chinese affairs departments and Overseas Chinese federations at all levels should enthusiastically and consciously organize the masses of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents and set them in motion in order to contribute to the motherland's socialist modernization. There should be speedier and better efforts to realize the four modernizations on the part of hometown localities of Overseas Chinese, as well as of Overseas Chinese farms, factories and schools. We welcome the support extended by Overseas Chinese to the motherland's modernization. The masses of Overseas Chinese, returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese should play an active role in bringing Taiwan back into the embrace of the motherland so as to realize the motherland's reunification.

He pointed out that our country's domestic policy on Overseas Chinese affairs is to guide returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents to persist in the orientation and take the road of socialism. In accordance with the party's policy of overall planning, with all-round management and with the actual situation of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents, our policy is based on the principle of equal treatment of all and the offer of proper assistance as needed based on the special characteristics of the Overseas Chinese. The basic spirit of the series of domestic policies for Overseas Chinese affairs formulated in line with this principle applies not just now; it will continue to do so for a considerable time in the future.

Liao Cheng-chih said: Resolute and complete rehabilitation and exoneration should be given those involved in all cases of false charges, wrong sentences and frameups brought about when Lin Piao and the gang of four were running wild.

Correct conclusions should be reached in such cases by seeking truth from facts. Apologies should be offered to all victims and their dependents. Those people who, because of persecution, went abroad or to Hong Kong or Macao should also be rehabilitated and exonerated in accordance with the party's policy. All false charges and frameups imposed on them by Lin Piao and the gang of four should be overthrown.

Liao Cheng-chih emphasized that the socialist legal system should be firmly upheld. He said: The proper rights and interests of the returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents should be protected in accordance with state laws and policies. Those who infringe upon the proper rights and interests of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents should be sternly handled. Punishment called for by party discipline and state laws should be meted out particularly to those cadres who use their positions and power to take into their own possession the remittances for or the houses belonging to returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents, or to those cadres who maltreat and humiliate these individuals. Leading cadres who enforce laws but violate such laws themselves should be handled even more sternly.

Liao Cheng-chih pointed out the need to act in line with the instruction of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to show concern for returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents in all respects. He said: Politically, we should concern ourselves with their progress, make it possible for them to enjoy the same political rights as do all other people in the country, and absorb qualified returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents into the party and CYL. With regard to jobs, we should make proper arrangements in accordance with their specialities. Promotions and titles should be given those who are really knowledgeable and capable. This should be done just as it is with other workers and staff. As for their livelihood, Overseas Chinese and their dependents should be given proper assistance, while practical and good efforts should be made with regard to delivery of remittances and materials sent by Overseas Chinese so that they have ease of mind and can work without worry. As for school admission applications by returned Overseas Chinese students, the children of returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese dependents, they should all be treated equally and the individuals admitted in accordance with state requirements.

Touching on the question of entrance into and exit from the country by Overseas Chinese, returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese dependents for the purpose of visiting their relatives and friends, Liao Cheng-chih said: Exit approval should be given immediately to all those who have already obtained entrance visas to the countries they wish to visit, and the quickest possible efforts should be made to satisfy those who wish to make normal visits to their relatives and friends in accordance with state rules and regulations. With regard to those who have failed to obtain entrance visas to the countries they want to visit, painstaking ideological work should be carried out among such individuals in a conscientious effort to implement the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, making sure such individuals carry out production without misgivings and work energetically.

Reiterating our country's foreign policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, Liao Cheng-chih pointed out the basic principle is to uphold Chairman Mao's line on foreign affairs. Our country's foreign policy on Overseas Chinese affairs has been consistent and firm. This policy accords with the interests of our country's people, with the masses of Overseas Chinese and with the world people, particularly with those peoples living in countries with Overseas Chinese.



## Returned Overseas Chinese Federation Namelist

OW300256Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Namelist of the second committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese]

[Text] Peking, 28 Dec--Honorary Chairman: Liao Cheng-chih

Chairman: Chuang Hsi-chuan

Vice Chairmen: (The following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames)

Wang Han-chieh [3769 3352 2638], Yu Yang-tsu [1429 2254 4371], Liu Nien-chih [0491 1819 2535], Chuang Ming-li [5445 2494 3810], Li Kuang-chen [2621 1684 5256], Wu Huan-hsing [0702 2719 5281], Su Hui [5685 1920] (female), Chen Tsung-chi [7115 1350 1015], Lin Hui-ching [2651 1979 0615] (female), I Mei-hou [5852 5019 0624], Chung Ching-fa [6945 1987 4099], Hung Ssu-ssu [3163 4828 4828], Kuo Ti-huo [6753 2769 3172], Kuo Jui-jen [6753 3843 0086], Lien Kuan [6647 6306], Huang Chang-shui [7806 7022 3055], Hsieh Wen-ssu [6200 2429 1835], Liao Sheng [1675 0524] and Liao Tsan-hui [1675 3605 6540].

Standing Committee members: (The following are listed in the order of the strokes in their surnames)

Wang Han-chieh, Wang Chi-yuan [3769 4764 0337], Yu Yang-tsu, Ssu-tu Hui-min [0674 1778 1979 2404], Lu Hsin-yuan [4151 1800 6678], Lu Chao-chu [4151 2600 2691], Tien Fu [3944 1133], Liu Nien-chih, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Chuang Ming-li, Shen Tzu-chiu [3088 5417 0046] (female), Li Hua [2621 5478], Li Kuang-chen, Chiu Chi [6726 0644], Hsiao Kang [5135 1511], Wu Huan-hsing, Wu I-hsiu [0702 4135 0208], Su Hui (female), Chang Tun [1728 2415], Chang Kuo-chi [1728 0948 1015], Chang Chih-ping [1728 2170 1627], Chang Hsiang-shih [1728 4161 2514], Chang Shu-ming [1728 2992 2494], Chang Chu-kun [1728 2806 3824], Chen Tsung-chi, Chen Fu-shun [7115 4395 7311], Chou Cheng [0719 6927], Lin Fang-sheng [2651 5364 5116], Lin Hsiu-te [2651 0208 1795], Lin Chu-kuang [2651 3796 0342], Lin Hui-ching (female), Cheng Hsueh-hsiang [6774 1331 4382], I Mei-hou, Chung Ching-fa, Chung Hui-lan [6945 1920 3482], Hung Ssu-ssu, Kuo Ti-huo, Kuo Jui-jen, Chin Mu [4440 3668], Lien Kuan, Huang Chang-shui, Huang Fu-kang [7806 1788 1660], Huang Teng-pao [7806 4098 0202], Huang Ting-chen [7806 7844 5256], Chang Jen-hsia [1603 0117 0204], Tung Yin-chu [5516 1377 0443], Hsieh Wen-ssu, Peng Kuang-han [1756 0342 3211], Liao Sheng, Liao Tsan-hui, Tsai Chung-chang [5591 6945 7022], Teng Hung-chi [3326 3163 0679], Li Han-wei [7812 3352 1218], and Yen Hsi-yueh [7346 6007 1471].

Secretary General: Chung Ching-fa (currently)

Members:

Peking Municipality:

Wang I-chih [3769 0001 4249] (female), Chiu Chi, Chang Kuo-chi, Wu I-hsiu, Tsai Chung-chang, Hsu Chih-meng [6079 1807 3718], Chen Fu-shun, Huang Chou-kuei [7806 0719 6016], Chen Yen-i [7115 3601 6318], Tsai Chi-kan [5591 0366 0170], Weng Hui-chiao [5040 2528 1564] (female), Chin Ying-kuang [6855 2503 0342] and Li Mei [2621 2734] (female).

Shanghai Municipality:

Chang Chih-ping, Tung Yin-chu, Liu Nien-chih, Chen Shih-yin [7115 1136 0936], Chao Wei-liang [6392 4850 2733], Lin Ying [2651 7727], Shen Ying [3088 3841] (female), Cheng Kuei-i



[6774 2247 0001], Chen Jui-ming [7115 3843 6900], Yang Ching-hsien [2799 1987 6343], Chen Te-ming [7115 1795 2494], Cheng Hsueh-hsiang, Shih Cheng-chuan [2457 2973 3123], Wu Ting-ming [0702 7844 6900], Jung Shu-jen [2837 3359 0088], Chang Hsiang-tung [1728 7449 2717], Kuan Ying-chien [7070 4481 6197] (female) and Shen Kuang [3088 0342].

Tientsin Municipality:

Liao Tsan-hui, Chiu Shao-tang [6726 4801 2768], Liu Nan-fan [0491 0589 5672], Li Mei-ying [2621 2734 5391] (female) and Huang Hsing [7806 5281].

Kwangtung Province:

Hsieh Wen-ssu, Wu Feng [0702 7364], Fang Chun-chuang [2455 0689 1104], Fang Chun-chien [2455 0689 0256], I Mei-hou, Wu Chueh-tien [0124 6030 1131], Yang Tang-cheng [2799 3282 1004], Kuo Ti-huo, Fan Tzu-ying [5400 1311 5391], Hsueh Liang-ching [5641 0357 3237], Hsieh Chuang [6200 0482], Chen Mao-yuan [7115 5399 0997], Chou Cheng, Wu Chin-to [0702 6855 6995], Lei Hsien-chung [7191 6343 6945], Liao Sheng, Hsu Chung-te [6079 1504 1795], Huang Fu-kang, Chin Mu, Fang Kai-hsiang [2455 0418 4382], Hsiu Tien-lu [6079 1131 4389], Wu Cho-nien [0702 3504 1628], Tan Wei [6223 1218], Cheng Man-ju [6774 2581 1172], Lin Shu-ping [2651 2885 1627], Pai Hsueh-chiao [4101 7185 2884], Tsai Ming [5591 2494], Ting Chung [0002 5039], Tseng I-hua [2582 5030 5478], Liu Yao-tseng [0491 5069 2582], Ho Pai-ling [0149 2672 7881], Huang Tu-chen [7806 4648 7109], Cheng Wei-hsin [6774 3634 0207], Hu I-sheng [5170 0001 5116], Chang Fen [1728 1164], Huang Kai-chi [7806 7030 0679], Huang Wen-lung [7806 2429 7893], Chou Chin-chao [0719 6930 3564] and Hsu Li-hua [6079 7787 5478] (female).

Returned Overseas Chinese residing in Hong Kong and Macao area:

Liu Chia-chi [0491 1367 4388], Hsu Ssu-min [1776 0934 3046], Wu Yu-su [0702 0645 5685], Liu Sheng-jui [0491 0524 6904], Hsu Tung-liang [6079 2639 0081], Liang Hsueh-yu [2733 7185 0056], Chen Jo-chih [7115 5387 0037] and Wang Chi-yuan [3769 4764 0337].

Fukien Province:

Wang Han-chieh [3769 3352 2638], Wu Chin-nan [0702 6930 0589], Yu Yang-tsu [1429 2254 4371], Kuo Jui-jen [6753 3843 0086], Fu Wei-tan [0265 4850 0030], Lu Tun-tsun [0712 2415 2625], Li Chiu-ling [2621 7682 7117], Liu Cheng-peng [0491 2052 7720], Lin Chu-kuang [2651 3796 0342], Yen Hsi-yueh [7346 6007 1471], Chen Ying-lung [7115 2019 7893], Chen Te-jun [7115 1795 3387], Ko Chao-yang [2688 2600 7122], Yu Shu-fang [0151 3219 5364] (female), Yu Fan-wu [3266 5400 0710], Cheng Jih-hui [6774 2480 2547], Wang Yen-chih [3769 3508 0037], Huang Liang [7806 0081], Yang Chang-hsi [2799 4545 3588], Kao Chien-feng [7559 0494 1496], Lin Kai-te [2651 7030 1795], Pei Shuang-mei [6296 7175 2734] (female), Lai Ai-kuang [6351 1947 0342], Lo Tan-ching [5012 6223 1987], Lin Chu [2651 4554], Liu Han-chin [0491 3352 2953], Li Ho-ming [2621 7729 7686], Ho Chung-kun [0149 1504 0981], Tseng Shu-ping [2582 3219 5493] (female), Chen Yung-fu [7115 3057 4395], Kao Ming-hsuan [7559 2494 6513], Chen Chu-shui [7115 2575 3055].

Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region:

Li Han-wei [7812 3352 1218], Huang Tu-feng [7806 3747 1496], Ma Nan [7456 0589], Hsu Yu-o [6079 3768 1320] (female), Liu Te [0491 1795], Chang Kun-lieh [1728 2492 3525], Su Ping [5685 5493], Pai Kuo-shun [4104 0948 7311], Lu Chao-chu [4151 2600 2691].

## Yunnan Province:

Wang Chao-ming [3769 2507 2494], Chang Hsiang-shih [1726 4161 2514], Li Chia-ming [7812 1367 2494], Chou Ho-shu [0719 4421 2579], Huang Chung-yuan [7806 6850 6678], Tseng Nan-shou [2582 0589 1108], Yen Shih-chung [7051 0013 1813], Huang Kuang [7806 0342].

## Shantung Province:

Teng Hung-chi [3326 3163 0679], Wang Chieh-chen [3769 2212 5256], Hsieh Tien-jui [6200 1131 3843], Lin Shu-niang [2651 3219 1224] (female), Liu Hsiao-yang [0491 2400 7122], Chu Pei-chen [4555 1014 3791], Chang Te-jui [1726 1795 3843], Han Chi-kuan [7281 0366 1401], Fang Tsung-hsi [2455 1350 3556].

## Hupeh Province:

Hsieh Hsin-cheng [6200 1800 2973], Liu Cheng-yen [0491 2973 6056], Chen Ying-tung [7115 2019 2717], Peng Ying-lung [1756 2019 7893].

## Hunan Province:

Wang Chi-nan [3769 2759 0589], Liang Meng-ta [2733 1322 6671], Li Chiu-tao [2621 4428 2711] female.

## Kiangsu Province:

Wu Hung-jih [0702 1347 2480], Tsai Ping-kuang [5591 4426 0342], Chang Cheng-huan [4545 5256 2719].

## Chekiang Province:

Tsai Fu-kao [5591 4395 7559], Lin Che-ti [2651 5074 1717], Wu Hsiu-te [0702 4423 1795], Lai Chung-ho [6351 0022 0735], Cho Ping-fan [0587 3521 5364].

## Kiangsi Province

Tsai Chao-chun [5591 0340 5028], Fan Tung-shou [5400 0392 1108], Kuang Jun-peng [6782 3387 2766].

## Hopei Province:

Li Kuang-chen [2621 1684 5256], Yen Lien-fan [7346 5114 5364], Tung Yin-kang [0157 5593 1660].

## Honan Province:

Chen Ta-ming [7115 1129 2494], Cho Yu-chao [0587 3768 6392].

## Szechwan Province:

Lai Sung-pin [6351 2646 1755], Wen Hsin-ching [3306 9387 0079].

## Shensi Province:

Chen Ming [7115 2494], Su Ming [5685 2494].

Shansi Province:

Liu Chi [0491 3825], Su Sheng-i [5685 4141 4153].

Anhwei Province:

Hsiung Pu-kang [3574 2975 1660], Chang Hsiu-feng [1603 4423 1496].

Kweichow Province:

Yu Chih-chien [0151 1807 1017].

Liaoning Province:

Chang Tun [1728 2415], Chang Yu-ming [1728 5148 2494], Tsui Tien-fan [1508 3013 5364].

Kirin Province:

Mu Te-cheng [1970 1795 2398], Li Shun-liang [2621 7311 0081], Chen Chueh-wan [7115 6030 8001].

Heilungkiang Province:

Lin Pei-hsing [2651 0554 2502], Hsu Shih-tse [6079 0099 4595], Hsieh Piao [6200 7374].

Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region:

Wang Po-ling [3769 2672 3781] (female).

Kansu Province:

Lo Yuan-kuei [5012 0337 6311].

Tsinghai Province:

Chen Chi-niang [7115 1015 1224] (female).

Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region:

Hsieh Liang-ying [6200 5328 5391].

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region:

Pai-yin-pu-ho [4101 7299 1580 0735].

Taiwan Province:

Hsu Wen-ssu [6079 2429 1835], Li Kuo-jen [2621 0948 0088], Cheng Chin-te [6774 6651 1795].

Chinese PLA:

Huang Teng-pao [7806 6260 0202], Wang Yao-hua [3769 5069 5478], Chen Chang-feng [7115 1603 7685] (female).

## Central and state organs and mass organizations:

Hsieh Kuang [6200 0342], Wang Chien-yu [3769 6197 1342], Shen Tzu-chiu [3088 5417 0046] (female), Huang Ting-chen [7806 7844 5256], Lin Chi-liang [2651 1323 5328], Lin Tang [2651 2768], Tien Fu [3944 1133], Chen Mo [7115 3106], Lin Hui-ching [2651 1979 0615] (female), Tang Hsien-hu [3282 0103 5706], Hsueh Liang-hung [5641 0357 7703], Chen Tien-shui [7115 1131 3055], Chen Tsung-chi [7115 1350 1015], Wu Huan-hsing [0702 2719 5281], Lin Ping-nan [2651 4426 0589], Cheng Cheng-jen [6774 2973 0088], Chen Tsu-pi [7115 4371 1642], Huang Hsi-chien [7806 6932 1017], Chang Jen-hsia [1603 0117 0204], Yen Nai-ching [7346 1698 0615], Yu Chia-chiao [0060 1367 5062], Chen Kuan [7115 1401] (female), Lin Hsiu-te [2651 0208 1795], Lien Kuan, Peng Kuan-han [1756 0342 3211], Chuang Shih-chuan, Huang Chang-shui [7806 7022 3055], Chuang Ming-li, Hung Ssu-ssu [3163 4828 4828], Chung Ching-fa [6945 1987 4099], Li Hua [2621 5478], Su Hui [5658 1920], (female), Chang Shu-ming [1728 2992 2494], Chang Chu-kun [1728 2806 3824], Lu Hsin-yuan [4151 1800 6678], Hsiao Kang [5618 1511], Lin Fan-sheng [2651 5364 5116], Chu Man-ping [2612 2581 1627], Hsu Hsia [6079 0204], Chung Yu-min [6945 5148 3046], Lin Chung [2651 0022], Lin Li [2651 6849], Hsieh Te-yin [6200 1795 0603], Hung Chin-shan [3163 6651 1472], Ssu-tu Hui-min, Chung Hui-lan [6945 1920 3482].

## FANG I ATTENDS PEKING RECEPTION FOR RETURNED SCIENTISTS

OW301842Y Peking NCNA in English 1620 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Dec (HSINHUA)--The State Scientific and Technological Commission gave a New Year tea party for returned scientists at the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference here today.

Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, spent the evening together with the more than 60 returned scientists in Peking. The tea party was presided over by Chiang Nan-hsiang, vice-minister of the Scientific and Technological Commission.

Among those present were over 30 veteran scientists who returned to the motherland from abroad in the early post-liberation period and in the 50s and 60s. The others were young and middle-aged scientists who returned during the Great Cultural Revolution, many of whom are Taiwan compatriots who had studied in the United States of America, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Switzerland and Canada. With a deep love for their motherland, they surmounted all sorts of difficulties and returned to the socialist motherland after graduation. Many of them have now become the backbone force in scientific research work and teaching.

The auditorium rang with peals of laughter, as Fang I and other leading members of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other departments concerned chatted with the scientists round the tables. They talked freely about the successful third plenary session of the eleventh party Central Committee and the stability and unity of the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country.

Comrade Fang I extended festival greetings to the scientists and wished them greater successes in the coming year. He said: "In the coming year, we shall swing all our energies into the four modernizations, which will provide the scientists with the opportunity to display their talents to the full. All present are scientists returned from abroad. As we celebrate the new year, our hearts go out to Taiwan compatriots, we must accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland."



"The Chinese civilization is six thousand years old," Comrade Fang I noted. "Our scientists are not at all inferior to others in terms of talent. We can certainly accomplish what others can do. Let us mount and advance at a full gallop."

A film was shown at the end of the tea party.

#### WANG CHEN ATTENDS AWARD CEREMONY FOR ATHLETES

OW301850Y Peking NCNA in English 1627 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 30 Dec (HSINHUA)--Two hundred and ninety-five sportsmen and coaches were awarded orders of merit and material prizes for their outstanding achievements at the eighth Asian games in Bangkok. The prize-giving ceremony was held today by the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission. 3,000 people attended.

Present at the meeting were Wang Chen, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Wang Meng, minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Li Meng-hua, Chen Pei-min and Yin Chung-wei, vice ministers of the commission.

#### ULANFU, OTHER MINORITY LEADERS ATTEND NEW YEAR'S TEA

OW312011Y Peking NCNA in English 1943 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Dec (HSINHUA)--The State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Nationalities Affairs Group of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference gave a New Year tea here this morning.

More than 200 public figures from Chinese minority nationalities got together, voicing their determination to further strengthen the great unity of various nationalities in the coming year and contribute their efforts to the four modernizations.

Present were party and state leaders Ulanfu, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme and Ku Mu.

The tea was hosted by Yang Ching-jen, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

Comrade Ulanfu, in his speech, said: "In the coming year there will be many arduous and glorious tasks for us. We should rally closely round the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, unfold and enliven nationalities work, further strengthen the great unity of the people of all our nationalities, bring into play all positive factors and speed up the modernization of the border areas and places inhabited by minority peoples. We should further strengthen and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and dedicate ourselves heart and soul to the cause of building a modern, powerful socialist state."

Then, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme (Tibetan), Pan-chan-o-erh-te-ni Chuen-chi-chien-tsan (Tibetan), Burhan Shahidi (Uighur), Tien Fu-ta (Kaoshan) and Pai Shou-i (Hui) took the floor one after another.

Ngapo Ngawang-jigme said: "As we enjoy the New Year celebrations, our thoughts turn all the more to Taiwan compatriots."

"Early reunification of the motherland is the common aspiration of the whole Chinese people, including the people in Taiwan. We should do our share for the great cause of reunification of our beloved motherland."

He told Dalai and other Tibetan compatriots living abroad that "the people of the motherland are working shoulder to shoulder to build our great motherland. A bright future is unfolding before us. It is the consistent policy of our party and government that all patriots belong to one big family. You should return to the embrace of the motherland and join your brothers of all nationalities in contributing to the construction of the motherland under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

In his speech, Panchen appealed to Tibetan compatriots abroad to return to the motherland. He addressed these words to Dalai: "If you follow out your own words and pay attention to the happiness of the Tibetan people, you should have no doubts. I can assure you that the Tibetan people are now at least a dozen times happier and even scores of times happier than in the old society."

Tien Fu-ta cited the old saying, "A special festival calls up affectionate remembrances of our beloved ones," adding, "my thoughts turn all the more to our 17 million compatriots in Taiwan today. As a compatriot of Kaoshan nationality from Taiwan, I was especially excited when the Sino-U.S. relations were normalized. I am convinced that the Taiwan compatriots will surely close their ranks under the banner of patriotism and, joining their hands with the people of all nationalities on the mainland, make positive contributions to the lofty cause of the reunification of the motherland."

The tea was held in an atmosphere of unity and joy. Artists of various nationalities presented fine national cultural items.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON PRACTICE

OW281400Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 26 Dec 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 26 December Commentator's article: "'On Practice' Will Guide Us to Victory in Promoting Modernization--Commemorating Comrade Mao Tsetung's 85th Birthday"]

[Text] Peking, 26 Dec--The best way to commemorate the teacher of proletarian revolution is to study his revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice and carry forward the cause of the proletariat.

Today, as we commemorate the 85th birthday of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the party Central Committee issued a new marching order: "Shift the focus of all party work to socialist modernization." Uniting the entire party and the people of the whole country to realize this great shift is in effect carrying forward the revolution and construction work initiated by Comrade Mao Tsetung to the greatest, most lively and most vigorous new developmental period. The Chinese people at this historical turning point are all the more required to master and apply the great spiritual wealth left to us by Comrade Mao Tsetung and let the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought guide us in successfully completing the new Long March.

"On Practice" Is the Quintessence of Comrade Mao Tsetung's Philosophic Thought

The history of our party is a history of the increasing combination of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete revolutionary practice of our country. It is also a history of the development and victory of Mao Tsetung Thought.

Comrade Mao Tsetung's revolutionary activities lasted 57 years after the "4 May Movement" in 1919. Through prolonged revolutionary practice, Comrade Mao Tsetung constantly summed up new experiences, enriched the theoretical treasure of Marxism and left us the great legacy of Mao Tsetung Thought. Comrade Mao Tsetung's most important contribution to Marxist philosophy was that he developed a theory of knowledge for dialectical materialism. He himself said that his first publicly released philosophic work "On Practice" was more important than all other philosophic works written by him in that period. Comrade Mao Tsetung emphatically pointed out that social practice occupies first place in the theory of knowledge of dialectical materialism, that people's understanding is always connected with practice and that the revolutionary practice of millions of people is the only criterion for testing truth.

Comrade Mao Tsetung's "On Practice" has become a powerful weapon of the masses of people in understanding and transforming the world. To wholly and correctly master and apply the scientific thesis of Mao Tsetung Thought, we must first master and apply Comrade Mao Tsetung's "On Practice". "On Practice" is the quintessence of Comrade Mao Tsetung's philosophic thought.

Without Marxism-Leninism, the victory of the Chinese revolution was unimaginable. Without the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in China, the victory of the Chinese revolution was also unimaginable.

At the end of 1919, Lenin pointed out that the task facing the communists in the east was an entirely new problem, never encountered by communists in the whole world, where the peasants were the principal masses and the struggle was not against capital but against survivals of medievalism. One could not find methods to solve this problem in any communist book. Therefore, we needed to apply universal communist theory and methods and carry out the task according to our own experiences under special conditions not found in European countries.

This was precisely the task the Chinese revolution faced. Should we look for readymade answers from Marxist books, or proceed from the realities of the Chinese revolution, apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and methods and tackle the new task according to our own experience? These are two different ideological lines. Different political lines are formed from different ideological lines.

In the party's childhood the first general secretary was Chen Tu-hsiu. He earned quite a reputation in the 4 May Movement. He failed to recognize the strength of workers and peasants, especially the great role of the peasants in the Chinese revolution. He handed over leadership to the bourgeoisie. This led to the failure of the first revolutionary civil war. He was followed by leaders who could only swallow Marxist phrases whole and ignored altogether the specific features of Chinese society. The most serious case was Wang Ming. Wielding the "Shangfang sword" of the Communist International, he was arrogant and conceited, regarded himself the number five authority under heaven and called himself a "100 percent Bolshevik". According to him, every word either he or the Communist International uttered was Marxism-Leninism, and Marxism-Leninism could not be found in the hills. He knew nothing about the realities of the Chinese revolution. In the end he nearly led the Chinese people's revolution to complete destruction.

It was Comrade Mao Tsetung who insisted on integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and led the Chinese revolution from defeat to victory. By comparing failure and success and after testing through protracted revolutionary practice, the Chinese people came to recognize their real leader. The "Shangfang sword", special status, reputation, position, power and books are no criterion for testing truth. Revolutionary theory does not descend from the skies, nor does a revolutionary leader. Theory comes from practice, and the leader is shaped in struggle.



Comrade Mao Tsetung applied the Marxist-Leninist ideological weapon, sought truth from facts, proceeded from reality, integrated theory with practice and creatively solved all the special problems facing the Chinese revolution. It is exactly because Comrade Mao Tsetung saved and victoriously pushed forward the Chinese revolution that the Chinese people recognize him as a teacher and leader worthy of the name. The Tsunyi meeting established Comrade Mao Tsetung's leading position for the entire party. This was an indication that the party was maturing after going through 14 years of practice in struggle.

To guarantee the implementation of the correct line, we must wage a struggle between the two lines, and we must oppose both "left" and right mistakes. History was shown that "left" mistakes have done far more damage to our revolutionary cause than right mistakes, and that it is more difficult for our party to overcome "left" mistakes than right mistakes. Our party and Comrade Mao Tsetung paid a much higher price and spent much more time to overcome "left" mistakes than they did to overcome right mistakes. The 1942 rectification campaign repudiated the mistake of the "left" opportunist line from the ideological and theoretical plane, especially the plane of the theory of knowledge. The focal point of the rectification campaign was to oppose subjectivism and book worship and advocate regarding practice as primary, seeking truth from facts and correctly handling the relationship between subjective and objective and between theory and practice. As a result, the theory of practice, the basic viewpoint of the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge, was firmly established in the whole party, first of all among senior cadres. This was a major event, having a bearing on the future and destiny of the party and the country. Through the rectification campaign, the whole party grasped the correct ideological line and hence guaranteed the correctness of its political line and the final victory of the war of resistance against Japan and the nationwide victory of the democratic revolution.

Following the nationwide victory, Comrade Mao Tsetung continued to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts in solving the new problems facing our country's socialist revolution. In light of the actual situation of China's revolution, he creatively put forward the theory, line and policy for gradually completing the socialist transformation of ownership and enabled our country to complete in the main socialist transformation in 1958 after only a very short period.

From 1956 to 1958, Comrade Mao Tsetung devoted his primary attention to socialist construction work and wrote such brilliant works as "On the Ten Major Relationships" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." Comrade Mao Tsetung devoted himself to summing up China's work in socialist construction, taking the Soviet experience into consideration as well. In his writings of that time, Comrade Mao Tsetung made a major contribution to the theory of socialist construction and advanced Marxist philosophy.

However, in following years, Comrade Mao Tsetung's basic guidance was not for various reasons carried into practice. In particular, the line of seeking truth from facts was set aside and there was a tendency to commit subjectivist errors that violated objective economic laws. These errors involved specious communism, exaggerated achievements and setting targets that were too high and issuing wild orders to try to realize them. Coupled with the sabotage of Soviet revisionism and natural disasters, China's socialist construction suffered a temporary setback.

Comrade Mao Tsetung at that time discovered the errors in our practical work, and at a series of meetings of the central authorities he reiterated the importance of upholding the approach of seeking truth from facts and carrying out investigations and studies. At the ninth plenum of the Eighth CCP Central Committee in January 1961, he put forward the proposal for "a year of seeking truth from facts." At the enlarged central work meeting in January 1962, he made an initial summation of the positive and negative experiences in the actual work during that period.



In 1963, Comrade Mao Tsetung wrote the important philosophical work "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and recommended educating the cadres of the whole party on the theory of knowledge of dialectical materialism. As a result, the whole party returned to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and our country's socialist construction work again progressed.

But just as the situation became very good, our country was again seriously sabotaged by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." During the 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution, they usurped leading power, tampered with the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, disrupted the unity of theory and practice, used the theory of genius to replace the theory of practice, negated the fact that history was created by the masses and did perverse things as they wished. This not only cost China more than 10 years of valuable time in socialist construction, but also damaged its socialist economic base.

The history of more than half a century of our party has proved that adherence to the theory of practice means adherence to the theory of knowledge of dialectical materialism and also adherence to the Marxist ideological line. The struggle between this line and the line of idealism and metaphysics has a great bearing on the success or failure of the revolutionary cause and on the future destiny of the Chinese people.

Following the downfall of the "gang of four," the serious tasks facing the ideological front are to restore practice to its authoritative place; review the things we did from the fundamental Marxist viewpoint and methods of seeking truth from facts, doing things according to the actual conditions and combining theory with practice; correct erroneous things; carry forward the correct things; and again push forward our revolution and construction which were sabotaged by Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

#### New Ideological Movement of Marxist Education

Tremendous achievements have been scored in the ideological and theoretical spheres during the struggle over the past 2 years to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Particularly over the past 6 months, the discussions on practice as the sole criterion for truth and on relevant issues of democracy and the legal system have served as a general offensive to repudiate the fake Marxist theory of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and as a new ideological movement of Marxist education. The significance of this movement lies in the fact that it has emancipated the thinking of the whole party and people throughout the country, set right the ideological line of dialectical materialism, guided all our undertakings to once again follow the right track of Mao Tsetung Thought, and laid down the ideological and theoretical foundation for bringing about a great historical transformation.

The movement has been launched in order to enable people to understand that seeking truth from facts and realizing that history is created by the people are two basic principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Though Lin Piao and the "gang of four" have been smashed, we still have to do a great deal of educational work in order to eliminate the pernicious influence caused by their reactionary thinking which despised practice and the people. Although some comrades have read many books, they often deviate from the Marxist ideological line because they are divorced from reality and the masses. Some other comrades tend to bend with the wind because they fail to distinguish between the correct and erroneous ideological lines. This shows that education in the basic principles of Marxism is very necessary.

Why haven't some people returned to the Marxist ideological line even though 2 years have passed since the "gang of four" was smashed? The reason is that, deep in their minds, they despise practice and the masses.

They manifest their contempt for practice and the masses by the following:

One manifestation is that they lock themselves up in a small cage and have little contact with the people while adopting an "overlord" attitude toward the practice of millions of the masses. These kinds of people aren't interested in what the masses are doing but, on the contrary, have an aversion for their activities. In their view, the sole criterion for truth is not the practice of the masses but a small number of "geniuses." They think that the thoughts and words of the "geniuses" are truth and that, not only is it not necessary for them to be verified by practice, but the practice of millions of the masses is required to obey them. If people voice their opposition against the small number of "geniuses," they are immediately regarded as dissidents. This type of "theoretical work" in the style of "the heavenly horse flies through the sky" is precisely the theory of genius Comrade Mao Tsetung once criticized.

Another manifestation is that whoever has great authority and is in high position will be obeyed because his words are regarded as truth. Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out that we should follow whoever exhibits truth--whether he is a great leader, a coal miner or a carrier of nightsoil--and that we should follow whatever is correct. Some comrades, however, never follow this practice. What they see is not objective truth but the authority of some individuals at higher levels; therefore, they use the authority of higher levels to back up their "theories." When they write articles, they do not solicit the opinion of the masses. All they do is submit the articles to higher levels for approval; then they become the authority on truth. Whether or not their articles are correct, they must be published and acted upon accordingly.

The third manifestation of these people is that they are uninterested in other people's criticism of the fake Marxism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," ignore the essence and main points of articles, and try to label and attack other people by studying carefully between the lines to find out if anything is "out of tune." This extremely erroneous practice existed in theoretical, literary and art circles before the Great Cultural Revolution and resulted in many wrong verdicts and frame-ups. We must learn from this lesson.

All these things adhere to idealist and metaphysical theories of knowledge which are at variance with the theory of practice and constitute ideological obstacles to realizing the four modernizations.

We should bear in mind the historical experience of the Marxist movement. The theory of one dividing into two applies to all things. In the process of their development, revolutionary scientific theories give rise to their opposites--conservative, immobile and antiscientific things. The appearance of revisionism and dogmatism in the Marxist movement is precisely the historical phenomenon of one dividing into two. This tells us a truth: If a perfect theory is made into an idol and is used for the private interests of a small number of people and if it is not allowed to develop through the practice of the masses, then it will degenerate from being a spiritual weapon pushing history forward into a spiritual shackle blocking the advance of history.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" promoted a modern brand of superstition under the pretext of "closely following" Chairman Mao and "holding high" his banner. They tried to monopolize Mao Tsetung Thought like medieval popes monopolized the Bible, doing their utmost to establish the absolute authority of Mao Tsetung Thought. But, in fact, they were setting themselves up as absolute authorities. Workers in revolutionary theory must be very much on their guard to insure that such a pope never appears again. Is a person really defending Marxism-Leninism and the banner of Mao Tsetung Thought if he regards as orthodox and legal the Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought that only he preaches, writes and explains, and regards as unorthodox and illegal the Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought that is preached, written and explained by others? No, he is not.

He is actually pouring a pail of dirty water on the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought. This erroneous way of doing things is what gives rise to spiritual shackles and ideological forbidden zones. There never has been any real fear that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung would be toppled. If we fear that it will be toppled, then this cannot be genuine Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The reason is simple: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is a scientific banner, a banner of truth, a victorious banner verified by the practice of millions of people. As long as people still exist, this banner cannot not be toppled. This is a truth which is independent of any individual will. To prevent Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought from being monopolized by a small number of political swindlers who may use it to deceive people, Marxist theoretical workers must adhere to the mass line, support the practice of "letting all people have their say" and oppose the practice of "what I say counts." If a small number of heroes are allowed to monopolize Marxist propaganda and make the final decisions, then the result will be a stifling of thought and a situation in which "even the crows and sparrows are silent." Nothing good will be achieved. The lofty mission of this ideological movement of Marxist education is to emancipate theoretical and propaganda work from the monopoly of a small number of people and give full play to the might of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

#### Four Modernizations, a New Practice by Millions Upon Millions of People

Since the beginning of the 20th century there have been three large-scale movements of Marxist ideological education and enlightenment. The first was the 4 May Movement. It shattered the feudalistic mental shackles that had ruled China for thousands of years, started to propagate Marxism in our country, mentally prepared us for the founding of the party and the first revolutionary civil war, and inaugurated the historical period of new democratic revolution led by the Chinese proletariat. The second was the rectification movement at Yen-an. With the articles "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" as guidance, it thoroughly shattered the intraparty dogmatic, mental shackles represented by Wang Ming, made Mao Tsetung Thought which combined the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution as the guiding thought of the whole party, mentally prepared us for the complete defeat of the Japanese aggressors and the Chiang Dynasty, and opened up the triumphant road for the Chinese people to enter the historical period of socialism. The current large-scale movement of education in Marxist ideology is aimed at thoroughly smashing the mental shackles imposed upon us by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and helping people throughout the country to emancipate their minds on the basis of Marxism, start up the machinery, reestablish the line in Marxist ideology, respect materialism and dialectics, and assume a new spiritual outlook to win victories for the four modernizations.

Realization of the four modernizations is a great revolution. Rapid development of the social productive forces will effect profound changes in the relations of production and the superstructure. China's experience in socialist construction indicates that it is hard for anyone to succeed in changing the relations of production and the superstructure if he seeks this goal without exerting efforts to develop productive forces. This type of person will often foul up things and commit subjective errors if he acts in this manner. If he is enthusiastic about socialism, he should be enthusiastic about developing the productive forces. Only by increasing the social productive forces on a large scale and transforming the relations of production and the superstructure gradually and systematically, according to the objective needs for the development of the productive forces, will it be possible to build a powerful material foundation in a socialist society and finally create conditions under which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for a new bourgeoisie to arise. Therefore, the struggle to realize the four modernizations is a great class struggle waged by the proletariat to defeat the bourgeoisie and the remnants of all exploiting classes. In the process of this great struggle, many unexpected new situations and problems unfamiliar to us will inevitably crop up. These new situations and problems cannot be found in classic Marxist works nor in the party's historical documents.



We must study these new situations and solve the new problems realistically, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism Mao-Tsetung Thought. We must scientifically sum up the great number of rich experiences the masses have gained through practice, view them as theoretical issues, repeatedly verify them in the course of practice, and continue to create and advance ideology and theory.

The four modernizations constitute a great practice by millions upon millions of people. To solve the large number of new problems that are arising during the process of modernization, it is necessary to rely upon the wisdom and strength of the people. Therefore, we must give full scope to people's democracy; without doing this, the people cannot emancipate their minds and start their brains working, and we will not be able to sum up the people's views and genuinely seek truth from facts. Democratic centralism is not only the basic system of the party and the state but also the guarantee of emancipating one's mind, starting up the machinery, summing up experience and achieving correct understanding. Since our knowledge is dependent upon the practice of the people, we must give full scope to people's democracy and improve the democratic life of the party and state. By starting up the machinery on the basis of giving full scope to democracy, by collecting opinions from the masses and benefitting from them, by summing up one's own experiences and raising one's ideological level, and by unifying thought and action, we will certainly be able to closely combine the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the great practice of the four modernizations and advance our cause from one victory to another.

#### HU YAO-PANG ADDRESSES PROCURATORS WORK CONFERENCE

OW311106Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Dec--The Seventh National Procurators Work Conference was held in Peking from 16 to 27 December.

Procuratorial organs had been thoroughly "smashed" by Lin Piao and the "gang of four". The Fifth NPC decided to restore people's procuratorates at all levels after the "gang of four's" downfall. This was the first nationwide conference since procuratorial organs were restored. The conference exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in "smashing" procuratorial organs and undermining the socialist legal system, and it discussed procuratorial organs' policies and tasks in the new period. Having summed up the experience in procurators' work, the conference discussed the questions of revising the organic law for people's procuratorates and made related suggestions which will be forwarded to the NPC Standing Committee for deliberation.

Comrade Hu Yao-pang, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and third secretary of the Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline, was present at the conference to make an important speech. He urged political and legal affairs departments to proceed to consolidate and develop stability and unity and thoroughly reverse unjust and wrong verdicts, and to do all this well from beginning to end. In handling cases of counterrevolutionaries and criminals, it is important to gather evidences and to conduct investigations and studies. Extortion of confessions is strictly forbidden and wrong arrests and conviction should be avoided. Criminals should be subjected to ideological reformation and treated with revolutionary humanism. Maltreatment is strictly prohibited and feudal and barbarous practices should be eliminated. It is necessary to work in close coordination with city neighborhood committees and rural communes and brigades, adopt democratic means and carry out criticism and education in solving contradictions among the people and promoting their unity. Legal penalties should be kept to a minimum.

Comrade Hu Yao-pang said: At present China does not have a sound legal system and difficulties can be expected in procuratorial work. Procuratorial cadres are, therefore, required to persist in seeking truth from facts, taking the mass line and conducting investigations and studies.



He said: Seeking truth from facts is a central question of Marxism-Leninism and the most sublime form of party spirit. We should be open and aboveboard and dare to seek truth from facts. This may incur attacks and risks, but we should be loyal to the interest of the party and the people and fear nothing. Even if we die in upholding the truth, the people will remember us forever.

Comrade Hu Yao-pang asked all participants to do away with the practice of awaiting superior's instructions in all matters, emancipate minds, have the courage to think, raise and solve questions and vie with one another in making revolution.

Comrade Huang Huo-ching, president of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, delivered a report at the conference. He said: At present the emphasis of the work of the whole party and nation has been switched to socialist modernization; the stress of procuratorial work should also be switched accordingly.

He said: To further promote the country's democratic life and mobilize the masses' socialist enthusiasm is an urgent task in realizing socialist modernization. In order to safeguard democracy, the legal system should be strengthened so that democracy is institutionalized and legalized. There should be laws which must be seriously followed and enforced. Law-breakers should be dealt with. The People's Procuratorate is a special organ for inspecting law enforcement. It defends the constitution and laws and should play an active role in the struggle to maintain and strengthen the socialist legal system.

Through coordination and a counter-balance between public security and judicial organs, it is imperative to attack the enemy accurately and avoid wrong verdicts. The "higher-up's will" that undermines the legal system should be opposed. We must dare to struggle against the phenomenon of acting in accordance with the words of a person or the person himself instead of the law and to "twist the lion's tail," disregarding the law-breaker's position and post. It is imperative to resolutely guard against and rectify the chaotic situation where organs and individuals other than the public security and judicial departments arrest and detain people without authorization. It is necessary to let everyone know that his rights are protected by the constitution and the laws as long as he abides by the law. Those whose rights have been illegally infringed should boldly appeal to and make countercharges to the State Procuratorate. The People's Procuratorate should resolutely support the people's appeals and charges and, in accordance with the law, investigate the legal responsibility of those who attacked, retaliated against and framed other people.

Talking about the function of current and short-term procuratorial work, Comrade Huang Huo-ching pointed out that procuratorial organs should resolutely struggle against law-breakers, handle a bunch of typical cases and give them wide publicity. This will be a heavy blow to violent law-breakers and truly protect the people's legal rights and interests. While waging struggle against law-breakers, it is necessary to look into unjust verdicts, rectify wrong ones, deal resolute blows at current sabotage activities and clear away the political barriers on the road to socialist modernization. Procuratorial work in the economic sphere should particularly be carried out vigorously and the new high-tide in socialist construction should be maintained. He said: From now on, the legal system will be strictly enforced in enterprises. It is imperative to probe into the economic as well as legal responsibilities of those who have brought about serious consequences due to their dereliction and malfeasance, the deceptive means they have employed and the arbitrary orders they have given. This is to insure that the system of personal responsibility is strictly enforced. The emphasis of procuratorial work in the economic sphere should be placed on striking at the newborn bourgeois elements, the violent law-breakers and the dead-wood bureaucrats who deserve legal penalty.

Comrade Huang Huo-ching called upon procuratorial cadres at all levels to be concerned about and actively take part in the discussion of practice as the sole criterion of truth and in the discussion of democracy and the legal system, persist in seeking truth from facts and proceed from realities in all works, foster stronger ties with the masses, strive to maintain a firm stand in the struggle against the enemy, obtain a clear idea of right and wrong in the question of line, be staunch and unbiased in enforcing the laws and demonstrate impartiality in work style.

Comrades of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's procuratorates and their branches as well as county people's procuratorates who attended the conference discussed Comrade Hu Yao-pang's speech and Comrade Huang Huo-ching's report. Drawing on their personal experience, they exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in trampling upon the socialist legal system and "smashing" procuratorial organs. It was their unanimous view that with the restoration of procuratorial organs and the convocation of the national procurators work conference, procuratorial work has been thoroughly reactivated and its reputation restored. They were greatly encouraged and inspired by the fact that the party Central Committee attaches great importance to establishment of a legal system and that a special section in the communique of the 3d plenum of the 11th party Central Committee was devoted to expounding the question of democracy and the legal system. They pledged to correctly sum up the historical experience of procuratorial work, eliminate lingering fear and work hard. To remain loyal to the law and system, the people's interests and the truth, they will defy hardships and danger, die as a martyr at their posts, do their work well and live up to the earnest expectation of the party and the people.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY PUBLISHES WANG FENG ARTICLE ON UNITED FRONT POLICY

OW301041Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] On 29 December PEOPLE'S DAILY carries on page 2 a lengthy article by Comrade Wang Feng entitled "A Great Victory of the United Front Policy--In Commemoration of the 85th Birthday Anniversary of Chairman Mao."

The article recalls the efforts of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou to win over the northeast and northwest armies to carry out the party's democratic united front work against Japan. The article says: The peaceful settlement of the Sian incident fully shows the significance and correctness of the united front policy laid down by our party. It also fully reflects Chairman Mao's far-sighted and outstanding intelligence. Today we must revive and carry forward our party's traditions, further implement the general and specific policies on united front work laid down by the party, unite with those who can be united, arouse all positive factors, and turn negative factors into positive ones to serve the needs of socialist modernization.

#### Kyodo Report

OW301043Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Dec (KYODO)--The Chinese Communist Party paper PEOPLE'S DAILY Friday carried an article hinting at Peking's readiness to negotiate with Taiwan President Chiang Ching-kuo for peaceful reunification of mainland China and Taiwan.

The article recalled the 1936 Sian incident, in which the late Communist Premier Chou En-lai successfully persuaded the late nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek to agree to jointly fight for China against Japan.

The writer of the article was Wang Feng, first secretary of the Sinkiang Uighur autonomous regional committee.

Stressing the importance at present of forming a united front for peaceful reunification, Wang urged the mobilization of all forces and elements available to carry out peaceful reunification and build a modern socialist China.

The Sian incident occurred on December 12, 1936, involving Nationalist Party chief Chiang Kai-shek, two provincial military leaders and communist leader Chou En-lai.

In the incident, Chang Hsueh-liang, a military leader in northeastern China, and Yang Hu-cheng, a military leader in northwestern China, attempted to persuade Chiang to fight with the Chinese communists against the invading Japanese army. The two failed to convince him so they arrested the Nationalist Party chief.

When the nationalist government in Nanking decided to attack Sian in rebuttal, the Communist Party dispatched Chou En-lai to Sian for a peaceful settlement of the incident. Chou finally succeeded in getting promises from Chiang and the two military leaders to jointly fight against Japan.

The writer of the article, Wang Feng, was a Communist Party emissary for negotiating with the provincial military forces just before the Sian incident. Wang met Yang, the leader in northwestern China, in Sian and persuaded him to join the fighting with the communists against the Japanese.

Wang's article recalled several remarks by Chou about his political tactics for the collaboration between the communists and nationalists. The article referred to, among others, one remark by Chou that the communists should change their approach to the nationalists from the way they contacted communist comrades.

Chou also said then that the prime task for the communists was communist-nationalist collaboration to end the civil war and warned that the communists must not kill Chiang Kai-shek, the article said.

Meanwhile, a Chinese source pointed out recently that China and the Taiwan regime of Chiang Ching-kuo are common in opposing the ideas of two Chinas or Taiwan's independence. [sentence as received] Commenting on the recent remark by the Chinese source and the article on the PEOPLE'S DAILY, observers said that Chiang Ching-kuo may be a principal target in the first stage of Peking's planned approach toward peaceful reunification.

KYODO: KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE VIEWS MAO'S CULTURAL REVOLUTION ROLE

OW300723Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0650 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW -

[Text] Peking, 30 Dec (KYODO)--An article in the KWANGMING DAILY Friday said the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung did not order the publication of the controversial 1965 article which touched off the Great Cultural Revolution. It was not Mao but his wife Chiang Ching who ordered former Politburo member Yao Wen-yuan, one of the purged "gang of four," to write the 1965 article, the daily reported.

Originally published in the Shanghai paper WEN HUI PAO, Yao's article attacked Wu Han, a playwright and then deputy mayor of Peking, for a historical drama.

Yao charged that Wu's drama was aimed at supporting former Defense Minister Peng Te-huai, who fell from power after clashing with Mao at the 1958 Lushan conference. Peng was posthumously rehabilitated in the recent drastic reevaluation of past Chinese political affairs.

Friday's article in the KWANGMING DAILY totally denied a general explanation in China that Yao wrote the 1965 article criticizing Wu's historical drama at the request of Chairman Mao. The new article, signed Kao Chih, labeled said [as received] the instigator of the controversial article was Mao's widow Chiang Ching. Chiang Ching, former Politburo member Chen Po-ta and another "gang of four" figure, former Politburo member Chang Chun-chiao, fabricated the explanation that Mao instructed Yao to write the 1965 article, Friday's story asserted. It also denied that Wu's drama carried any implication concerning the clash between Mao and Peng at the Lushan Conference.

Commenting on Friday's article, observers said it was clearly aimed at protecting Chairman Mao on one hand and rehabilitating playwright Wu and former Defense Minister Peng on the other.

The latest article followed the KWANGMING DAILY's publication on November 15 of another article totally repudiating the 1965 article by Yao Wen-yuan. Friday's article also reversed the past general explanation about the political situation in Peking on the eve of the Great Cultural Revolution. The article said the Peking Municipality at the time was under the total control not of disgraced former Head of State Liu Shao-chi but of Chiang Ching and purged Marshal Lin Biao. This was a total reversal of the past explanation that Chairman Mao then described Peking as under Liu.

Commenting on this point in the new article, observers took it as another signal that the current fast-changing political reevaluation has spread to even the Great Cultural Revolution.

#### PEKING INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTS NOT ADOPTING PINYIN FOR TIME BEING

OW292120Y Peking in English to Europe 2030 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Here is an announcement: The State Council of China has decided to use China's phonetic alphabet to standardize the romanization of Chinese names and places beginning 1 January 1979. This phonetic alphabet will be used to spell out Chinese characters according to standard Peking pronunciation.

But China has agreed to having a transitional period in the adoption of the new spelling system abroad. So, in Radio Peking's foreign languages broadcasts the new spelling system will not be used for the time being, and the old system for spelling and pronouncing Chinese names and places will be retained. When and how we change over to the new system will be announced later.



KIANGSI DAILY COMMENTS ON RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

HK310711Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 78 HK

[Report on KIANGSI DAILY editorial: "We Must Actively Do Well in Promoting the Rustication of Educated Young People"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Under the warm concern of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the National Conference on the Rustication of Educated Young People was recently held. The conference studied the principles and policies for doing better in promoting the rustication of educated young people in the new situation, as well as various measures for improving the work. It also demanded that the whole party mobilize and that various circles coordinate together with concerted efforts in promoting this work, which involves tens of thousands of households.

Some people in society have recently been discussing this issue: Is the rustication of educated young people correct or incorrect? And are the achievements of a primary or secondary nature? This is a major issue of right and wrong which must be clarified. What is the correct answer? It is, as was pointed out at the conference: Both before and after the Great Cultural Revolution, the achievements scored in the rustication of educated young people are all of a primary nature, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has occupied the predominant position.

People know that our country has changed through democratic revolution into a socialist society on the basis of a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society. Our agriculture is backward and our industry underdeveloped. This situation determines that we must mobilize some of the educated young people in the cities to go down to the countryside at a particular period so as to meet the needs of economic construction. Therefore, the rustication of educated young people was initiated and developed under particular historical conditions, and it is connected with the socialist revolution and construction of China. The objective facts have also demonstrated that by going down to the countryside and to the border regions, the educated young people have not only shared the difficulties of the state and become an important force on the agricultural front, but have also steeled themselves and have grown up in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. As we obtain a clear picture of this point, we shall be able to understand that the rustication of educated young people was not only correct in the past, but it is also correct now. Moreover, we will continue to mobilize and organize some of the educated young people in the cities in the coming year to go down to the countryside to participate in socialist construction.

Therefore, the party organizations at all levels and various circles in the society must continue to boldly do well in grasping the work concerning the rustication of educated young people. They must encourage the educated young people's revolutionary aspirations and actions to firmly settle in the countryside and to go to the border region. They must never hesitate, or even waver and lose their spirit, because of certain censure in society.

The educated young people must also understand that to go down to the countryside is the call of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, and that it is an important way for integrating with workers and peasants. Therefore, it is a revolutionary action and a very glorious task. It is by no means some kind of incorrect action and disreputable task. They must abide by the state's overall arrangements. Those who are already in the countryside must feel at ease and actively participate in socialist construction. Those who do not go to the countryside must also do well in making ideological preparations. Once the party and state require them to go to the countryside, they should happily go, to promote revolution.

While affirming the achievements, we must also see the existing problems in the work concerning the rustication of educated young people. We must handle those problems in the spirit of concern for the state and of taking full responsibility and actively solve them on the basis of developing production. However, as to how those problems arose and how they should be solved, there is at present also a problem of whether or not our understanding and manner are correct. Many practical problems among the educated young people have remained unsolved for a long time. Who caused this? The blame should mainly be pinned on Lin Biao and the gang of four.

We must concentrate all our hatred on Lin Biao and the gang of four and penetratingly expose and fiercely criticize their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the serious consequences it caused. Under the leadership of the party, we must proceed from reality and solve various existing practical problems with plans and steps. In solving problems, the key lies in party leadership and in overall arrangements. These are two immutable principles. If we violate these principles, we will not be able to do a good job of the work.

With the realization of the four modernizations, the problems concerning educated young people will be solved. Therefore, the realization of the four modernizations is the fundamental interest of the people of China and also of educated young people. We must create a political situation of still greater stability and unity for the sake of speeding up the realization of the four modernizations and concentrate our energy on the great objective of realizing the four modernizations. This is the overall situation. We must proceed from this overall situation in considering and solving problems. At the same time, under present conditions, we must also specifically solve various problems among those educated young people who have gone down to the countryside. In this respect, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has formulated a number of specific principles, policies and measures.

The party organizations at all levels must enhance their understanding of the work concerning educated young people and must be very concerned for the healthy growth of those educated young people who have gone down to the countryside. They must organize those educated young people who have gone down to the countryside to study assiduously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and scientific and cultural knowledge. They must seriously sum up experiences, publicize advanced examples and commend advanced figures. They must try their best to do well in promoting the settlement of educated young people and create conditions for them to firmly settle in the countryside. In accordance with the policies of the central authorities and the actual situation in various localities, they must formulate plans and firmly grasp their implementation.

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# JIANGXI, NANCHANG HOLD NEW YEAR SOIREE

HK011155Y Nanchang Jiangxi (Kiangsi) Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT  
31 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 30 December, some 2,000 army men and people of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang Municipality held a New Year soiree in the 1 August Hall. Those attending the soiree were Red Army veterans, young PLA fighters, armed fire brigade members and policemen, dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel, disabled soldiers and ex-servicemen, retired cadres, workers, peasants, cadres, intellectuals and science and technology representatives. Also present at the soiree were Yang Shangkui [Yang Shang-kuei] Ma Jikong [Ma Chi-kung], (Fu Yutian) [Fu Yu-tien], Di Sheng [Ti Sheng], Liu Junxiu [Liu Chun-hsiu], Zhang Lixiong [Chang Li-hsiung], Xin Junjie [Hsin Chun-chieh], Li Yizhang [Li I-chang], Zhao Zhijian [Chao Chih-chien], Fang Zhichun [Fang Chih-chun], (Li Naiqing) [Lin Nai-ching], (Lu Huiying) [Lu Hu-ying], (Li Yanling) [Li Yen-ling], (Song Shunyi) [Sung Shun-I], responsible comrades of the of provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district; (Wang Linde) [Wang Lin-te], (Dong Chao) [Tung Chao], (Chen Wuhun) [Chen Wu-chun], (Yang Zuxin) [Yang Tsu-hsin], (Qu Guangxi) [Chi Kuang-hsi], (Han Guang) [Han Kuang] and (Chen Lang) [Chen Lang], responsible comrades of the infantry school of the Fuzhou [Foochow] PLA units; Li Zugen [Li Tsu-Ken] and Ding Changhua [Ting Chang-hua], alternate members of the CCP Committee; Lu Mengwen [Lo Meng-wen], Hu Delan [Hu Te-lan], Zhong Ping [Chung Ping], Lai Shaoyao [Lai Shao-uao] and Shen Hanqing [Shen Han-ching], vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC; and responsible comrades of the Nanchang Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Nanchang garrison. Li Yizhang, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presided over the soiree, which was addressed by Yang Shangkui, secretary of the provincial CCP committee.

On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the people of the whole province, Yang Shangkui gave earnest regards and extended season's greetings to the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the province, dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel, disabled soldiers and ex-servicemen. (Lin Naiqing), deputy commander of the Jiangxi Military District, also spoke at the soiree. They dealt with the excellent situation at home and abroad in their speeches: "The army men and people throughout the province must resolutely implement the spirit of the third plenum of the party Central Committee on shifting the emphasis of work of the whole party next year to socialist modernized construction. They must further carry forward the glorious traditions of supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to its dependents, supporting the government and cherishing the people. They must strengthen army-government and army-people unity and make still greater contributions to speeding up the realization of the four modernizations, to revolutionizing and modernizing the PLA units and to building and defending our socialist motherland."

## HUGE COPPER DEPOSITS DISCOVERED IN KIANGSI PROVINCE

OW300749Y Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 30 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Dec (HSINHUA)--One of the biggest copper deposits in the world has been discovered in Tesing County, northeast Kiangsi Province. So far the verified deposits amount to over eight million tons. The area will become one of China's nine major non-ferrous metal bases.

According to world standards, a large copper mine contains about 500,000 tons of reserves and the largest ones would exceed three million tons each.



The Tesing copper field, which includes the Tungchang, Chushahung and Fuchiawu copper mines, has great potential. The copper ore seam is thick and near the surface, making it suitable for strip mining. The Tesing ore not only contains a high percentage of copper, but also gold, silver, molybdenum, rhenium and sulfur and is good for multiple utilization.

Over 1,000 years ago, the Chinese people mined copper ore in this area. In 1955, with the help of local people, a government survey team discovered the Tungchang copper mine. In 1959, the Fuchiawu and Chushahung mines were discovered. At that time, over five million tons of mineral deposits were found. In 1973, the Kiangsi Provincial Geological Bureau approved the Tesing area for copper. Subsequent prospecting verified more reserves.

#### SHANDONG PROVINCE HAILS CCPCC COMMUNIQUE

SK020441 [Editorial Report SK] Jinan Shandong (Tsinan Shantung) Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 24 December reported that cadres and masses of Jinan Municipality held meetings to study and discuss the CCP Central Committee communique. According to the report, "Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee and Standing Committee members of the CCP committee of Jinan PLA units held meetings to study the communique of the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee on 24 December.

They unanimously held that this plenum is of great importance in the history of the party and the decisions adopted at the plenum have charted the orientation of advance for speeding up the realization of the four modernizations. They completely reflect the common desires of the whole party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout China. Those present said that they would unanimously support and resolutely implement the decisions." The item also reported that the provincial CCP committee issued a circular calling on party organizations to study the communique.

The same station at 2310 GMT on 25 December reported that the broad masses of cadres, party members and the people of Shandong were filled with the pride of victory and with jubilation. They warmly hailed the successful conclusion of the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and supported the decisions adopted at the plenum. They pledged "to rally more closely under the banner of Mao Zedong [Mao Tsetung] Thought and rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] to shift the stress of work to socialist modernization and to strive to radically change the backwardness of China and build China into a great and modern powerful socialist state. In the past few days, leading comrades of the party committees of all districts and the broad masses of party members, cadres and the masses throughout the province have listened to and studied the communique time and again and were greatly inspired."

The same station at 2300 GMT on 26 December reported that, in the past few days, PLA units stationed in Shandong and the people's armed forces department, from leading organizations to grassroots PLA units, sincerely studied the communique and deeply understood its guidelines.



They pledged to implement all the fighting tasks set forth by the party Central Committee. The broad masses of commanders and fighters expressed their determination to "make a success of this strategic change, pool their wisdom and efforts and make contributions to realizing socialist modernization with one heart and one mind."

At 2300 GMT on 27 December, the same station carried a recorded talk by the secretary of the Changwei prefectural party committee, titled "Realistically Do a Good Job in the Current Task in Order To Shift the Focus of Work to Modernization." In his speech, he called for efforts to concentrate main energies and efforts on socialist modernization and on wresting a bumper millet harvest in 1979.

The same station at 2300 GMT on 29 December carried a recorded talk by the secretary of the Liaocheng prefectural party committee, titled "Concentrate Our Main Energies and Efforts on Pushing Forward Agricultural Production," in which he gave an account of his experiences in studying the communique.

#### AFP REPORTS SHANGHAI POLICE DISPERSE WORKERS DEMONSTRATION

OW311033Y Paris AFP in English 1026 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Dec [AFP]--A woman was shot and wounded when Chinese police opened fire after a group of workers from a silk weaving factory in Shanghai demonstrated on Friday in protest against their low wages and work schedules, a Western eyewitness said here today.

The shooting began when police tried to disperse the demonstration, made up of several dozen workers.

The factory hands were protesting against the wages which, the lower-paid workers said, were "too low to allow them to eat enough to satisfy their hunger."

A large number of police were called to deal with the demonstration, the eyewitness said. They fired several shots but it was not possible to tell whether they were aimed at the demonstrating workers or fired into the air.

The wounded woman was taken to hospital in an ambulance which happened to be passing and which was ordered by the workers to stop. The woman had lain for several minutes on the ground without either the demonstrators or police apparently willing to call for assistance. The eyewitness was unable to give details on the condition of the wounded worker.

#### BRIEFS

KIANGSI ANTI-CRIMINAL RALLY--The Chiuchiang prefectural and municipal CCP committees recently held a rally to indignantly criticize and struggle against the agent and active criminal of the gang of four in Chiuchiang Prefecture. Some 1,000 people took part in the rally. (Yang Shih-chieh), deputy secretary of the prefectural CCP committee, gave a speech at the rally. This active criminal engaged in counterrevolutionary activities soon after the beginning of the Cultural Revolution and kept seeking power from the party. He engaged in activities to oppose the party and bring chaos to the army, to fight, smash, and loot and ruthlessly persecuted the revolutionary cadres and people. Flaunting the banner of criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius, he never criticized Lin Biao and falsely criticized Confucius, but pointed the spearhead of criticism at the revolutionary leading cadres, who persisted in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He brought unrest to Chiuchiang prefecture and municipality and secretly plotted to seize power from the provincial CCP committee. That agent of the gang of four in Kiangsi sneaked into Chiuchiang Prefecture in June of this year, and this active criminal hid him for 20 days. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 78 HK]

HONAN LEADERS MOURN PASSING OF COMRADE

SK291255Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpt] A memorial service for Comrade (Kuo Hsiao-chang), former Standing Committee member of the Chengchow University party committee, vice president of Chengchow University, Standing Committee member of the Third Honan Provincial CPCC Committee and chairman of the Honan Provincial Federation of Philosophy and Social Sciences Societies, was held on the afternoon of 21 December in the auditorium of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade (Kuo Hsiao-chang) was mercilessly persecuted to death on 11 March 1969 by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao and the gang of four. He was 59 years old at that time.

Presenting wreaths were Comrade Chen Yun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Comrade Su Yu, Standing Committee member of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. Also presenting wreaths were the Honan provincial party and revolutionary committees; the Honan Provincial Military District; the Honan Provincial CPCC Committee; various departments and offices of the Honan provincial party committee; various offices, commissions and bureaus concerned of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and units and departments concerned including Chengchow University and Kaifeng Teachers College. Responsible persons of related circles and friends of the late Comrade (Kuo Hsiao-chang), including (Cheng Fang-wu), (Wang Kuo-kuang), (Li Chan-shan), (Liu Hsiang-shan), (Li Chao-chi), (Hao Te-chu), (Fu Hsin), (Chu Yu) and (Yang Tuo-sheng), presented wreaths or sent messages and letters of condolence to the memorial service to deeply mourn the death of Comrade (Kuo Hsiao-chang) and to extend their cordial condolences to Comrade (Chi Hsin), a comrade-in-arms of Comrade (Kuo Hsiao-chang), and to his children and family members.

Attending the service were Comrades Liu Hung-wen and Li Ching-wei, deputy secretaries of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

At the beginning of the memorial service, Comrade Chu Lun, deputy director of the Organization Department of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee, read out the decision adopted by the Honan Provincial CCP Committee in regard to reversing the verdict in the case of Comrade (Kuo Hsiao-chang). The service was presided over by Comrade Chao Wen-fu, Standing Committee member of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee, secretary of the Discipline Inspecting Committee of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee and director of the Honan Provincial Scientific Education Office. Comrade (Wang Yen-sheng), deputy director of the Honan Provincial Scientific Education Office and first chief of the party members leading group of Chengchow University, delivered a memorial speech.

HUNAN ARTICLE ON MAO BIRTH ANNIVERSARY REVIEWS SITUATION, TASKS

HK230626Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Dec 78 HK

[Excerpts from article by Hunan Provincial CCP Committee: "Hold High the Banner of Chairman Mao and Do Well in Building Chairman Mao's Home Province--Marking the 85th Anniversary of the Birth of Chairman Mao"]

[Excerpts] 26 December is the 85th anniversary of the birth of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. Remembering Chairman Mao's great practice in leading the Chinese people to carry out revolution and construction, and recalling the grand old man's earnest concern and repeated teachings for the people of Hunan, we people of Chairman Mao's

home province feel all the greater respect for him and cherish his memory still more. We are resolved to hold high the great banner, and contribute to speeding up the four modernizations.

The history of China proves that only Chairman Mao could have led us to victory, that without Chairman Mao there would be no new China, and that without Chairman Mao the party, the state and the people of Hunan could not enjoy the conditions they have today. Chairman Mao's greatness can hardly be described in words. The brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought will always shine on our revolutionary progress. Chairman Mao's great banner will always encourage us to advance from victory to victory.

Our country has now entered a new period of development. The great task of building a powerful modern socialist state is facing us. In commemorating Chairman Mao, the most urgent and important thing is to follow the strategic plan of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, shift the focus of work to socialist modernization, strive to speed up the four modernizations and do well in building Chairman Mao's home province.

Since the gang of four was smashed, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has been carried out with great order, great soundness and great success. Tremendous victories have been won. Viewing the nation as a whole, people and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power have been investigated, and the gang of four's factional network has been investigated. Through criticizing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and their reactionary ideological system, we have fundamentally distinguished between right and wrong in line. The nationwide large-scale movement to expose and criticize the gang of four is about to conclude victoriously. The greatest obstacle on the road of the new Long March has been swept away. A situation of stability and unity and great and rapid improvement has appeared throughout the land.

In common with the whole country, Hunan has carried out exposure, criticism and investigation in combination, and has won great victory in the three great campaigns to expose and criticize the gang of four. Through widely launching the "two blows," we have dug up the reactionary social foundation of the gang of four. The province's agriculture, industry, finance and trade and other fronts have now been revived from the serious interference and sabotage of the gang of four and have embarked on the road of steady development. Science and technology, culture and education are all prospering. All this opens up a broad prospect for speeding up the new Long March. We must have a clear understanding of the situation, exert great efforts and lose no time in shifting the focus of our work to modernization. If we fail at this time to understand and raise this issue in this way, we will miss the opportunity, become divorced from the masses, our cause cannot advance and we will make great mistakes.

In shifting the focus of work in the province to modernization, we must go all out, aim high and exert every effort to develop industrial and agricultural production, develop science and technology, culture and education and strive to achieve rapid development of the national economy in the province. We must resolutely implement the general principle for developing the national economy by taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, follow the road of comprehensive development of agriculture, sideline occupations and industry, put the stress on building up farmland which can surpass by 100 percent the targets set by the national agricultural development program and which can yield a ton of grain per mou, launch diversification, go all out to develop commune and brigade enterprises, build a local industry system based on industries which support agriculture and promote agricultural mechanization and the industrialization of the communes.



In industry, we must concentrate forces to fight four battles of annihilation to produce coal, iron and steel, electric power and farm machinery, promote the raw materials industries as rapidly as possible and gradually build up a relatively solid heavy industry. We must strive to develop light industry in all its varieties, insure self-sufficiency in the major light industrial products and make contributions to the state with respect to some products. We must reorganize industry in accordance with the principle of coordination between specialized departments, do well in standardizing and systematizing products, gradually change the situation of "large and complete" and "small and complete," and improve old equipment and backward techniques to progressive levels as rapidly as possible.

In order to develop industrial and agricultural production at high speed, it is necessary to launch scientific research in a big way and popularize progressive technology, assuring that every production department is armed with modern technology.

Our tasks are extremely arduous and glorious. The cadres and masses throughout the province must display revolutionary, death-defying spirit plus a scientific approach and devote all their efforts to speeding up production and construction in Hunan.

To carry out the shift of the focus of work, it is necessary to carry out from top to bottom a great transformation in ideology, work style and work methods. We must launch study and education throughout the province to insure that the cadres and masses, especially the leading cadres at all levels, will truly devote their main efforts to modernization.

Speeding up the four modernizations and fundamentally changing the backward state of China's economy and technology is a more profound and great revolutionary movement than any revolution led by the party in the past. We can say with assurance that it is fundamentally impossible to win victory in this revolution without a great emancipation of our minds. For a long time, Lin Biao and the gang of four, their factional backbone elements in Hunan, that bourgeois careerist and schemer and a very small number of other persons set up "forbidden areas" in a big way, created superstitions, stuck labels on people and beat them with sticks and arbitrarily trampled on the principle of democratic centralism, causing tremendous confusion. They caused unprecedented sabotage in politics, economics and ideology. As a result many comrades, especially some leading cadres, have still by no means completely solved the problem of emancipating their minds. They have not truly switched on their motors. They are still in an ossified or semi-ossified state. They stick to stereotypes, fear the wolf ahead and the tiger behind and are ultra-cautious in doing anything. There are also some people seriously bound up by the force of habit of small production, old traditional concepts and individualism, who are satisfied with things as they are, cease to progress and indulge in idiotic boasting. Unless this mental state is changed, how can we resolutely carry out the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and rapidly shift the focus of our work? How can we spur on the progress of the four modernizations and speed up the pace of construction in Hunan?

In order to solve these problems, we must make great efforts to study in close connection with reality. We must completely and accurately grasp and apply the system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. We must also seriously study science and technology, modern management and the advanced experiences of foreign countries. We must learn from the laboring people, from experienced experts and from everyone who knows the business. We must rapidly change our state of being ill-informed and lacking knowledge, get rid of the backwardness of small production and turn ourselves as soon as possible into adepts in carrying out the four modernizations, applying the emancipation of our minds to lead a flying leap forward in all work.



In order to emancipate our minds, we must persist in the basic Marxist principle of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything. It is now urgently necessary to conduct extensive reeducation in seeking truth from facts. We must persist in taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth and, in close connection with the reality of revolution and construction in Hunan, seriously sum up the positive and negative experiences of the past 29 years. We must resolutely do those things which practice has proved to conform to objective laws and the interests of the great majority. We must resolutely correct those things which practice has proved to be wrong. Our leading cadres at all levels must be models of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, set a good example and properly solve the problems about which the masses in their areas and units are most concerned. They must do some things which benefit the four modernizations, so that the masses will be encouraged and will strengthen their confidence and upper and lower levels will roll up their sleeves to work hard with one will.

Bringing democracy into full play is an important condition for emancipating the mind. We must thoroughly criticize the crimes of the gang of four, persist in the principle of democratic centralism and vigorously promote and bring into play the democratic spirit within the party and in all social life, reviving the party's fine traditions and work style. The cadres at all levels must always listen to the cries of the masses, care for their woes, consult with them and wholeheartedly serve the people. We must implement the party's policies in an all-round and correct way, get a good grasp of handling miscarriages of justice and rapidly solve a number of problems left behind by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, so that the minds of the cadres and masses can be further emancipated.

#### HUNAN CADRES EXPOSE PROBLEMS OF OVERWORK, ELITISM IN SCHOOLS

HK310408Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan provincial radio station recently received two letters exposing problems in education. The first letter, from (Shih Pang-ming), a cadre of the Propaganda Department of Huayuan County CCP Committee, hailed the improvements since the gang of four was smashed, but went on: "In order to improve the quality of education as rapidly as possible, some schools take up too much of the pupil's Sunday leisure and extra-curricular activity time in holding supplementary classes and providing study guidance. In some places it has even been laid down that pupils must attend extra evening classes, or else they are assigned a huge load of homework. As a result, the burden on the pupils is too heavy and their physique deteriorates." The writer expressed the hope that the education departments would concern themselves with this problem.

The second letter, from (Wan Ming), a cadre of the Yuehyang County Culture and Education Bureau, said: "Some schools are now getting a firm grasp of the key classes and ignoring the ordinary classes. They grasp the classes for smart pupils and ignore the classes for slow pupils. They grasp the elite and ignore the ordinary pupils. Students whose academic achievements are not too good are ostracized and discriminated against and allowed to do whatever they like during teaching periods. Not much attention is paid to their other activities either. In order to increase the percentage of pupils going on to higher education, some schools prevent large numbers of backward pupils from rising in grade.

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As a result, some of them become dispirited and have no ambition to improve themselves. A very few of them prefer to play around all day or to miss school entirely. The parents of these pupils are very critical of this situation.

"I hold that key classes and classes for smart pupils must indeed be run well. However, classes for slow pupils cannot be neglected, and still less can they be ostracized." Effective steps should be taken to transform backward pupils into progressive. Slow pupils should be helped to improve their academic achievements.

An editorial note of Hunan Radio said: "The problems reflected in these two letters are to a certain degree universal. Education workers everywhere should pay attention to them. We recently carried out investigations in a number of schools, and saw that similar problems exist in varying degrees in universities, secondary and primary schools. The problem is particularly prominent in secondary schools. How can we rapidly improve the quality of education? And how can we rapidly produce more able people? We hope that the comrades of the education administrative departments and the school teachers will seriously sum up experiences, try to master the laws of education and improve the fruits of education, so that the pupils can develop in all-round way morally, intellectually and physically, and grow up healthily."

#### HUNAN TOWNSHIP ARRANGES EMPLOYMENT FOR IDLE LABORERS

HK310728Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] Hungchiang Township, whose population is 60,000, originally had some 4,300 idle laborers in society. Since the beginning of 1975, the township has arranged employment for some 4,200 of them. The township has basically insured that every person has employment and every job is filled, thus promoting production and maintaining good social order.

"To solve the problem of employment for educated young people who stayed behind in or returned to the town in accordance with policy, the township CCP committee has, on the one hand, built some factories in accordance with the requirements of the state and with the possibilities of the township and, on the other, expanded and re-built 12 factories and enterprises engaged in printing and dyeing, and producing plastic products, porcelain, glass, batteries, silk and cloth, by making full use of local raw materials, and by carrying out innovation, modification and tapping potentials, on the basis of the originally existing industry. Through these 2 channels, the whole township has employed some 1,500 staff and workers, basically solving the problem of employment for educated young people who have stayed behind in the town and for other young laborers in society.

"Regarding a small number of unemployed individual handicraft workers and dependents of staff and workers, the township CCP committee has paid attention to giving play to their skills and organized them to engage in collective production and service work which is advantageous to the national economy and the people's livelihood. In pursuance of the principle of serving agriculture, the people's livelihood, big industries, and foreign trade and exports, all departments subordinate to the township and street residents' committees have seriously worked out plans, made unified arrangement, actively given support and quickly established a number of enterprises, insuring that some 1,500 individual handicraft workers and dependents of staff and workers have fixed employment. Regarding some people who are old, weak, ill or disabled, but who are not completely deprived of their capacity for labor, the township CCP committee has also arranged some work within their power."

Apart from arranging employment for laborers in society, the township has also paid attention to strengthening management. The township has set up "social labor forces management offices and centers" at township and street levels. The social labor forces whose employment has been approved by the township labor bureau are recommended and assigned work in a unified way by the social labor forces management offices and centers. No units can employ them privately and indiscriminately. People who are unemployed for the time being are organized in a unified way by the management offices and centers for temporary work. Their performance is regarded as the basis on which they will be recommended for work in future.

As a result of the solution of the problem of employment, since 1975, the total value of the township's industrial output has increased by 25 percent annually, the productivity of industrial labor has increased by 40 percent annually and the range of products has increased from some 1,400 to some 2,000. The township has 8,503 households in the urban area. On average, three people in each household have a fixed income.

#### HUPEH HOLDS PARTY FOR TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS IN WUHAN

HK300702Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 78 HK

[Text] On the morning of 28 December, the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee held a tea party for Taiwan compatriots in Wuhan to hail the publication of the communique of the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and to celebrate New Year's Day. Tsai Chieh, deputy director of the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee, attended and delivered a speech at the party. The Taiwan compatriots joyously assembled and expressed their opinions freely at the party. Under the inspiration of the spirit of the communique, they are determined to do well in their work and to make contributions together with people of all nationalities throughout the country, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese in bringing China's sacred territory of Taiwan into the embrace of the motherland and in accomplishing the great cause of the unification of the country.

#### HUBEI DAILY STRESSES STRIVING FOR MODERNIZATION

HK010926Y Wuhan Hubei (Hupeh) Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 78 HK

[Report on 31 December HUBEI DAILY editorial: "March Forward in Triumph Toward Socialist Modernization"]

[Excerpts] The party Central Committee has called on us, beginning next year, to shift the focus of work to socialist modernization. As the new year begins, the 40 million people of the province must mobilize with unprecedented urgency, respond to the call of the party Central Committee, fulfill the glorious mission assigned us by history, go all out, work hard and embark on the new Long March.

Since the gang of four was smashed, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the province's great political revolution to expose and criticize Lin Biao [Lin Piao] and the gang of four has gained great victory. With the approval of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng], we have reversed the verdict on that great miscarriage of justice in Wuhan perpetrated by Lin Biao and the gang of four. This has been warmly supported by the people of the whole province and has further developed the excellent situation of stability and unity.



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Since August, the province has applied the method of rectification of work style to seriously implement party policies and correct the work style of cadres. This has stimulated the activism of the cadres and masses still more. Despite one of the worst droughts in our history, the province has further revived and developed industrial and agricultural production. This has all created extremely favorable objective conditions for us to speed up the four modernizations.

Shifting the focus of work to modernization constitutes a new and severe test for every cadre. This demands that we further step up study, emancipate our minds, get rid of idealism and metaphysics and persist in taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. We must deeply understand the great significance and profundity of this shift and realize how important and urgent it is. In connection with the reality of our own areas, departments and units, we must look into and solve various new problems facing us and insure that we rapidly become experts who truly understand the professional work of our own department. In this way we can meet the needs of the new situation and speed up the pace of the new Long March.

#### CENTRAL LEADERS RECEIVE KWANGSI MINORITY NATIONALITY DELEGATES

HK221436Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Dec 78 HK

[Text] After attending activities to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region, the nationalities delegation comprised of people from various prefectures and municipalities throughout the region and with (Huang Pao-shan) as leader and (Chang Ping), (Lu Yu-tien), and (Chang Jun-chen) as deputy leaders were received by Wei Kuo-ching, leader of the central delegation, and Wang Chen, Yang Ching-Jen, Li Ta, Tien Pao, Cho Lin, Li Pu-hsin, Ou Chih-fu and Pu Ho, deputy leaders of the central delegation. The central leaders also had pictures taken with them.

Delegates of various nationalities visited the memorial hall commemorating Chairman Mao who received the people of all nationalities in Kwangsi, the exhibition to show the achievements scored by Kwangsi in the past 20 years, the regional museum, factories, rural areas and schools. They were deeply encouraged and educated. They were determined to convey the concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for minority nationalities to the people in their units, further closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and, under the direct leadership of the regional CCP committee, further strengthen the unity among the people of all nationalities, liberate their minds, work hard, do well in the four modernizations and contribute to building the southern gate of the motherland into a prosperous and strong base.

#### CHOU YANG, HSIA YEN ATTEND KWANGTUNG LITERARY CREATION MEETING

HK290912Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] A Kwangtung provincial forum on literary creation, held in Canton from 5 to 16 December, was attended by 150 old, middle-aged and young writers who talked about various topics including making culture serve the general task for the new period and the four modernizations, washing away the influence of the line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, getting rid of the theory of "the black line of literature and art" and implementing the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools contend. The participants all held that this meeting had emancipated their minds.



Ouyang Shan, chairman of the provincial federation of literature and art and chairman of the provincial branch of the Chinese Writers Association, presided. Wu Nan-sheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Chen Yueh-ping, director of the committee's propaganda department, spoke at the forum. "Comrades Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, Lin Mo-han, Chang Kuang-nien and Li Chi, members of the older generation of literature and art circles, were invited to attend the forum. The speeches of Comrades Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, Lin Mo-han and Chang Kuang-nien were fervently welcomed and praised by the province's propaganda, culture and literature and art workers." Also participating in the forum were representatives of the People's Literary Publishing House, the Hunan Provincial Federation of Literature and Art, and PEOPLE'S LITERATURE, HSIANGCHIANG LITERATURE AND ART, KIANGSI LITERATURE AND ART and HANGCHOW LITERATURE AND ART.

The participants vehemently denounced the saying of the gang of four that "there was an antiparty and antisocialist black line for 17 years." They hailed the fact that many writers and works have been rehabilitated since the gang of four was smashed. "However, this work has not yet been done thoroughly enough. The theory of the 'black line in literature and art' has not yet been overthrown." The participants cited many facts to show that, in the 17 years after liberation, the general principles and policy decisions on literature and art were personally formulated by Chairman Mao and grasped in a specific way by Premier Chou. Thus, a Red line predominated, and there was no so-called "black line." Of course, there were also errors and shortcomings during the period. However, these could not be exaggeratedly described as a "black line."

The comrades pointed out: "In fabricating the theory of the 'black line in literature and art,' Lin Piao and the gang of four not only branded large numbers of revolutionary elders in literature and art as 'figures of the black line,' but also branded large numbers of middle-aged and young literature and art workers as 'children of the black line.' They have still not been rehabilitated." Everyone declared: "We must completely overturn the theory of the 'black line of literature and art' and rehabilitate and clear all writers and works who were labelled 'black line.'"

Old writers who spoke at the forum said that the theory of the "black line in literature and art" during the thirties, over which Lin Piao and the gang of four made a great fuss, should likewise be overturned.

The meeting stressed the implementation of the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools contend. "The leading departments must act in accordance with cultural laws, not in accordance with individual likes and dislikes. They should not issue blind commands. They must truly bring democracy into play in culture and allow different artistic styles and forms to develop in freedom. Problems of right and wrong in culture should be solved through free discussion. People should be allowed to criticize and also to reply to criticisms. It is necessary to have a concept of the legal system in literature and art work. Literature and art workers and works should be protected by law. We must resolutely oppose the method of making no concrete analysis of written works and exaggerating problems of ideological understanding into political problems, and the rough method of acting in accordance with one or two sentences of a certain leading person and banning books and plays at will."

The meeting held: "How literary and artistic creation should reflect the four modernizations constitutes a new issue. We are facing the task of studying afresh. We must seriously study Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art and study the things we do not understand.

"At the same time, we must properly solve the question of plunging into life. We must make big efforts to master the creation method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, persist in the creation practice of having a variety of subject matter and of characters, and unfold lively free discussion."

Many writers formulated plans for plunging into life to create literary and artistic works. The forum also discussed the questions of expanding the rank of fulltime writers and strengthening assistance for amateur writers.

'DEGENERATE ELEMENT' SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT IN KWANGTUNG

HK310738Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "The intermediate people's court of Chanchiang Prefecture held a sentencing rally on 16 December. In accordance with law, the people's court sentenced the degenerate element Pai Chun-feng to 5 year's imprisonment for serious offenses against law and discipline. This sentence reflected the common wish of the masses of cadres and people, pacified the wrath of the masses and greatly cheered the people. Over 1,200 people attended the rally, including leading comrades of the prefectural CCP committee, cadres and staff and workers of organs directly under the prefectural authorities and representatives of Hsuwen and Haikang counties."

During the rally, Pai Chun-feng was first taken into the dock by two armed judicial policemen. The president of the prefectural people's court, (Li Man), then passed sentence on him. The sentence noted: The defendant Pai Chun-feng held principal leading positions in Hsuwen and Haikang counties from 1973 to 1976. During that period, he flouted party discipline and state law and committed serious offenses against law and discipline. "He took a bad attitude toward confessing his crimes and incurred the great wrath of the masses. To insure the execution of the constitution and law, to strengthen the socialist legal system, to eliminate the adverse effect and to pacify the wrath of the masses, in accordance with the relevant spirit of the constitution and law, it has been decided to sentence Pai Chun-feng to 5 years' imprisonment and to confiscate all his graft gained through illicit means."

Pai Chun-feng put the criminal element (Li Yao-yang), a former deputy secretary of the Hsuwen County CCP Committee, in important positions. He also accepted over 800 yuan in graft offered by (Li Yao-yang). "Following the exposure of the crimes of (Li Yao-yang), Pai Chun-feng took advantage of his position and power to interfere with the exposure in every possible way, and even adopted various illicit measures, including suppressing the masses, to absolve the criminal (Li Yao-yang) of his crimes."

Pai Chun-feng also supported and shielded two former party committee secretaries of two communes and a driver in Haikang County to break laws and violate discipline, thus creating serious consequences. "Pai Chun-feng encroached on the people's democratic rights. He retaliated against those revolutionary cadres who dared to report the true situation to leading organs and to the party's newspapers and journals." Pai Chun-feng also abused his power and position to embezzle public funds and materials and accept graft. The public funds he embezzled and the graft he accepted amount to more than 3,400 yuan.

In their speeches at the rally, representatives of Hsuwen and Haikang counties and representatives of prefectural organs said: We must use Pai Chun-feng as a teacher by negative example to continue to eradicate the pernicious influence of the revisionist line promoted by Lin Piao and the gang of four. We must wholeheartedly pursue the four modernizations.

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"Following the decision made by the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee on 6 June 1978 on expelling Pai Chun-feng from the party, on dismissing him from all posts inside and outside the party and on transferring him to the judicial organs for punishment, Chanchiang Prefecture's political and legal organs jointly organized a group for handling the case. The group conducted investigations into the case in a deep-going way, verified the charges against him and held many hearings. After this, in accordance with firmly established evidence, a solemn and just sentence was passed on Pai Chun-feng."

#### HAINAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON MANAGEMENT WORK

HK250958Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 21 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The Hainan Regional Office for Building Tachai-Type Counties and the regional agriculture, forestry and water conservancy office recently held a conference in Wenchang County on management work. The conference summed up and exchanged experiences of rural communes in carrying out the system of fixed responsibility in production. The conference demanded that all places emancipate their minds, boldly practice and quickly establish the system of fixed responsibility in agricultural production and put them on a sound basis. The conference also demanded that rural communes further implement policy "to each according to his work," mobilize the masses' activism for vigorously pursuing socialism and promote high-speed agricultural development.

The regional party committee decided to hold this conference, which was attended by responsible comrades of all county offices for building Tachai-type counties and by directors of all county agriculture offices in the Han area, some 30 people altogether. Responsible comrades of the regional party committee also attended and spoke at the conference. The comrades present at the conference listened to the experiences of the Weizhang County CCP Committee, the Wanning County Office for Building Tachai-type Counties, the Hungchi commune party committee in Chiungshan County, the (Paofang) commune party committee in Wenchang County and the (Kaolungchuan) production team, the (Hsinlang) commune, Wenchang County, in carrying out the system of fixed responsibility in grain production.

The comrades attending the conference unanimously held: "Doing a good job of the system of fixed responsibility in production is a central link for improving the management of people's communes and implementing the policy 'to each according to his work,' and is an important measure for effectively mobilizing the masses' activism for laboring, enhancing labor efficiency and speeding up agricultural development."

The conference stressed studying the problem of the system of fixed responsibility in grain production from the period of winter farming preparations. The conference held: "The aim of doing a good job of the system of fixed responsibility in production is to better and more quickly strengthen the collective economy and make greater contributions to the state. We must adhere to the ownership of the means of production by the collectives, unify allocation and employment, unify management of production plans, unify allocation of labor forces, procure crops and distribute products in a unified way. We must insure that we can mobilize the commune member's individual activism to the greatest extent and give full play to the superiority of collectivization."

The conference held that it is necessary to run trial-points well so that the masses can make comparisons, selections and decisions through democratic discussion. The conference demanded that all party committees strengthen leadership over the system of fixed responsibility in production.



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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

GUIZHOU, GUIYANG HOLD NEW YEAR SOIREE

HM010934YGuiyang Guizhou (Kweiyang Kweichow) Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT  
31 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] On 31 December 1978 the Guizhou provincial and Guiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held an army-people soiree to celebrate new year. The soiree was presided over by Jin Feng [Chin Feng], second secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. Responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party, government and army attended.

Li Tinggui [Li Ting-kuei], deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the soiree. On behalf of the provincial and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, he extended warm season's greetings and sent regards to commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in the province, dependents of PLA personnel and martyrs, disabled servicemen, demobilized and retired servicemen and people of all nationalities in the province. Having referred to the excellent situation of the province over the past year, he said: "The communique of the 3d plenum of the 11th party Central Committee points out that work has progressed smoothly since the 2d plenum of the party Central Committee. The large countrywide mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four has been basically completed. The emphasis of the whole party's work must be shifted to socialist modernized construction beginning in 1979. Such a decision by the party Central Committee reflects the objective requirements of the historical development of our country and the urgent desires of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. In accordance with the requirements of the party Central Committee, we must shift the emphasis of the party's work in the coming year to socialist modernized construction. We must further strengthen army-government unity and the great unity of the people of all nationalities throughout the province and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. We must learn from the PLA's good thinking and good work style, foster democracy and restore and carry forward the party's excellent work style of seeking truth from facts, implementing the mass line and conducting criticism and self-criticism."

(Liu Yu), deputy commander of the provincial military district, also spoke at the soiree, saying: "The great victory of the 3d plenum of the 11th party Central Committee has stimulated our revolutionary spirit and greatly inspired the PLA units of our district and the militia of the whole province. In the coming year we are resolved to hold still higher Chairman Mao's great banner and continue to implement the general line and the general task for the new period. We must diligently study and implement the spirit of the 3d plenum of the 11th party Central Committee and shift the emphasis of work to modernization of national defense." He went on to say: "We must put militia work on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily, heighten our vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and get ready at all times to wipe out invading enemies."

On the evening of 31 December, films were shown and performances given in 10 theaters to entertain some 10,000 army men and people who attended the soiree.

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PRC  
SOUTHWEST REGION

SZECHWAN DAILY REPORTS, COMMENTS ON PRODUCTION TEAM'S ELECTION

HK310209Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 29 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The No 6 production team of (Paiyu) brigade of (Paotzu) commune in Fuling County has made a success of democratically electing its leader. Their practice has proven that "a production team leader democratically elected by the peasants can fully reflect the will and desires of the masses, uphold their interests and proceed from reality in carrying out instructions from the upper level; and that a production team leader appointed by the upper level can only think about the upper level leadership, watch what they do before taking action himself, feel responsible only to them and neglect the cries and interests of the masses."

(Chen Hsi-chiao) was democratically elected leader of this team in 1964. Thanks to his good style of work and leadership, production developed and the peasants were content. He happened to make a little mistake in ideology and work at the end of 1975 and confessed this at a peasants' rally. The great majority of them forgave him and agreed that he should continue as team leader. However, the commune paid no attention to the masses' views, dismissed him from his post and appointed a 60 year-old brigade cadre to take over the team. Lacking organizational ability, he did not proceed from reality in directing production, only talked without doing anything and suppressed democracy. He had no prestige among the masses. During the year he was in charge, grain production declined by 50,000 catties and the average grain distribution per peasant was reduced by 150 catties. The peasants were very angry at this.

The upper level appointed another peasant to head the team at the beginning of 1977. This person mechanically carried out the instructions of the upper levels and issued blind commands. Production fell during the year by another 50,000 catties and grain distribution continued to decline. The peasants made strong demands to the brigade party branch and commune party committee for the production team leader to be democratically elected. This was finally done in February 1978, and (Chen Hsi-chiao) was unanimously elected team leader. Total grain production rose by 79,000 catties over 1977, a 47 percent rise.

While carrying this report, the 30 December SZECHWAN DAILY prints an editorial note, which says: "The production team, the basic accounting unit of the people's commune, is owned in common by the peasants. The peasants are the masters of the production team. They should be the masters in every major affair, especially in such a major affair as the election of a team leader. The team leader should be democratically elected by the peasants in accordance with the party's policies. The responsibility of the upper level leadership lies in seriously implementing the mass line, bringing socialist democracy into play and allowing the peasants to elect a suitable person to be production team leader.

The editorial note says: "We hope that the party committees at all levels, especially at commune level, will concern themselves with the election of production team leaders, seriously sum up experiences, bring socialist democracy into play, do well in the election of production team leaders and run the production teams well for the sake of achieving the modernization of agriculture."

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTH REGION

K 1

LIN HU-CHIA, 300,000 ATTEND PEKING CITY CRITICISM RALLY

SK291213Y Peking City Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Dec 78 SK

[Summary] "The Peking municipal party and revolutionary committees held a rally on 27 December to expose and criticize (Nieh Yuan-tzu), (Kuan Ta-hu), (Tang An-ching), (Tang Hou-Lan), and (Wang Ta-pin) for their counterrevolutionary crimes of rabidly sabotaging the Great Cultural Revolution, opposing the party, creating disorder in the army, going in for beating, smashing and looting and mercilessly persecuting the revolutionary cadres and masses. The rally called on the people throughout the municipality to enhance unity, advance from victory to victory, conscientiously implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, put an end to the large-scale movement to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four within the shortest possible time, further strengthen and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, shift the stress of the work quickly to socialist modernization and advance toward the grand goal of the four modernizations."

This was a large-scale rally of our municipality in the third campaign to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. The main site was Peking Gymnasium. More than 300,000 people attended the rally. "First Secretary of the Peking municipal party committee and Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Lin Hu-chia" was present at the rally.

At the end of the rally, Lin Hu-chia delivered a speech. He said: "This rally has proceeded very well. This is an extremely important rally for deeply exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four in the capital." He continued: This rally is of great significance in enhancing the excellent situation of stability and unity in the capital and shifting the stress of the party's work to socialist modernization.

Lin Hu-chia pointed out: "The handful of counterrevolutionary elements has committed heinous crimes." Their fundamental purpose was to throw the country into chaos and seize the power of leadership amid confusion. "The people of the capital warmly support the various major decisions made by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China." We are determined to earnestly study the guidelines of the 3d plenary session, resolutely implement the various policies adopted at the session, rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua under the banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and strive to quicken the pace in realizing socialist modernization.

PEKING TO HELP COMMUNES ON OUTSKIRTS EXPAND INDUSTRY

OW310918Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 31 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Dec (HSINHUA)--Beginning 1979, factories run by farm communes and their production brigades on the outskirts of Peking will turn out hundreds of items that used to be produced by state-owned factories.

This measure was decided upon at a meeting held recently to discuss how to help the communes speed rural industrialization. The over-all plan is that by 1980, the communes and their subdivisions will draw around 50 per cent of their net income from industry. The present figure is 37 per cent.



By turning over part of their production to commune-run factories, the state-owned industries are expected to concentrate on making more sophisticated products. The new policy also aims at providing jobs for the surplus labour resulting from present efforts to mechanize farming.

The Peking Municipality has nine counties and four farming districts. Huaijou County is now a model, having set up 88 factories with help from state-owned plants. These enterprises bring in roughly 3.12 million yuan in total profits a year. The bulk of the return is used for farm mechanization and the purchase of chemical fertilizer and insecticide. As a result, the county achieved an output of six tons per hectare this year, double the target set by the state for areas north of the Yellow River.

The Shihsanling (Ming Tombs) commune in Changping County built an assembly line for wrist watches in 1975 with funds and technical assistance from the Peking wrist watch factory. The assembly line is now in full operation with technical guidance from the Peking plant.

While stressing the need for state-owned factories to help commune-run enterprises, the meeting called on the peasants to make full use of their own material and other resources to expand industrial production.

#### NORTHERN CHINA WELCOMES PARTY COMMUNIQUE

SKO20416 [Editorial Report SK] Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 24 December carried a report by station reporters which said that "people of all nationalities in Huhehot and the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the region warmly hail the successful conclusion of the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee." The report described the enthusiastic response of people on various fronts to the CCPCC communique and their pledge to develop stability and unity and shift the stress of work to socialist modernization. The report featured recorded remarks by the director of Huhehot Railway Bureau and others, expressing their support and discussing their future plans.

The same station at 1100 GMT on 25 December reported that the broad masses of cadres and people of various nationalities in Hsilinkuole, Payennaoerh and Wulanchapu leagues, Wuhai Municipality and the Paotou Iron and Steel Company "sincerely studied and warmly supported the communique and the decisions adopted at the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee" and pledged to shift the stress of the work to socialist modernization. The report said: "The party committee of Hsilinkuole League issued an urgent circular calling for efforts to study, publicize and implement the communique and calling on people of all nationalities throughout the league to implement the guidelines of the communique with concrete deeds and strive to fulfill all fighting tasks prescribed in the communique."

At 1100 GMT on 26 December, the station reported that "the party committees of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the region, the party committees of Wulanchapu, Payennaoerh, Hsilinkuole and Ikochoa leagues, Huhehot, Paotou, Wuta and Haipowan municipalities and of grassroots units of various banners and counties vied to hold symposiums in the past 2 days to discuss and study the communique." According to the report, "On the evening of 23 December various organizations and PLA units of the regional military district and the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the region listened on the radio to the communique of the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and held symposiums to discuss the communique."

The same station at 1100 GMT on 27 December carried a report on speeches by (Wu En), chairman of the Inner Mongolia Regional Council of Trade Unions; (Wu Lan), chairman of the Inner Mongolia Women's Federation; and (Pa-te-la-hu), secretary of the Inner Mongolia Regional CYL Committee. In their speeches they expressed support for the decisions adopted at the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and pledged to shift the stress of their work to socialist modernization.

Tientsin City Service in Mandarin at 0000 GMT on 25 December reported that the people in Tientsin were greatly inspired by the communique. The item reported that "on 24 December, the Tientsin CCP Committee held a meeting of Standing Committee members presided over by Comrade Chen Wei-ta, first secretary of the municipal party committee. Comrade Chen Wei-ta spoke at the meeting. The meeting sincerely studied and discussed the communique. All participants said that they would resolutely support the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the central work conference held prior to the session." According to the report, the municipal Standing Committee meeting decided that Standing Committee members should devote a certain period of time every day to studying the communique, and that an upsurge in studying and publicizing the communique should be created. The item also reported that people of all walks of life in Tientsin discussed the communique and pledged to shift the stress of work to socialist modernization.

The same station at 2330 GMT on 26 December reported that people in Tientsin held a symposium on 24 December to hail the communique. The symposium was attended by vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal CPPCC Committee (Fan Zhuan), responsible persons of democratic parties and patriotic personages.

At 2330 GMT on 27 December, the station carried three items hailing the communique. The first was an article written by a TIENTSIN DAILY commentator entitled "Immediately Whip Up an Upsurge in Mass Study, Publicization and Implementation." The article called for studying, publicizing and implementing the communique in a big way so as to speed up the realization of the four modernizations. The second item reported that PLA units stationed in Tientsin sincerely studied and warmly discussed the guidelines of the communique. "PLA units stationed in Tientsin brought about an upsurge in studying the communique. Commanders and fighters pledged to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people to strive to fulfill all the decisions of the party Central Committee." The third item was an article written by the party school of the Tientsin municipal party committee entitled "Sincerely Study the Communique and Strive To Fulfill the Lofty Task Entrusted the Theoretical Front by the Party Central Committee." The article summarizes the decisions adopted at the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and says: "In order to insure that the ideological and political lines of the party are known to all the people, theoretical workers must sincerely study the works by the revolutionary teachers and understand the great merits of Comrade Mao Tsetung in the fields of history and science. They must completely and accurately grasp and publicize the scientific system of Mao Tsetung Thought and actively publicize the major policy decision of the party Central Committee on shifting the stress of work to socialist modernization."

Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 24 December carried the full text of the communique of the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. At 1100 GMT on 25 December, the station carried a newsletter reporting that people in Taiyuan sincerely studied and resolutely support the communique.

The newsletter said that on the evening of 23 December, leading comrades of the provincial and municipal party committees and people from all fields in Taiyuan listened on the radio to the communique and vied to hold all kinds of meetings to study and understand the communique's guidelines. According to the newsletter, "On the morning of 24 December, after the issuing of the communique, leading comrades of the Shansi provincial party committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee to sincerely study and discuss the communique. Various departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the provincial party and revolutionary committees also held meetings to study and discuss this communique. On 24 December, the Standing Committee of the Taiyuan municipal party committee devoted the whole day to discussion of the communique."

The same station at 1100 GMT on 28 December reported that on 25 December the provincial CPPCC committee held a meeting of party and nonparty patriotic democratic personages to discuss and study the communique.

Peking City Service in Mandarin at 1040 GMT 24 December carried the full text of the communique of the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. At 1830 GMT on 25 December the station carried an item reporting that "the Peking municipal party committee, party committees at prefectural and county levels and the party committees of grassroots units held meetings on 24 December to study and discuss the communique. The meetings held that the issues in the fields of politics, economy, organization and theory discussed and solved at the 3rd plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, are major matters concerning the future and destiny of the party and the state. These issues reflect historical demands and the wishes of the people." The same report said that Peking DAILY on 25 December carried an editorial hailing the successful convocation of the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee entitled "March Toward the Four Modernizations With All Efforts." The same item also reported that the secretary of the party committee of the Peking Municipal Railway Bureau and the secretary of the party committee of Tung County gave speeches hailing the successful convocation of the 3rd plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

#### INNER MONGOLIA DENOUNCES 'BOURGEOIS COMMANDER'

SK312237Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 78 SK

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 December, the autonomous regional party committee held a regional wired broadcast rally at the Inner Mongolia gymnasium to expose and criticize the crimes committed by that commander of the bourgeois factional setup. More than 5,000 civilians and armymen of various nationalities were present at the main site of the denunciation rally. Cadres and the masses of various nationalities of the departments under all leagues, municipalities, banners and counties of the autonomous region listened to the live broadcast of the rally. That commander of the bourgeois factional setup and other elements were exposed and criticized by civilians and armymen of various nationalities at the main site of the rally.

Present at the rally were responsible persons of the party, government and army of the autonomous region, including Wang To, Kung Fei, (Wang I-lun), Liu Ching-ping, Yun Shih-ying, Chang Peng-tu, (Chieh-erh-ko-le), (Li Wen), (Chiang I), Liu Chang and Liu Hua-hsiang. Also present at the rally was Comrade Kuei Pi, chairman of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee. Also attending the rally were responsible comrades from regional-level departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, as well as from the various leagues, municipalities, banners and counties.

The rally was presided over by Comrade Yun Shih-ying, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee. Comrade Wang To, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, made an important speech at the rally. Addressing the rally were five comrades, including (Ta-li-szu-meng) from the autonomous regional movement office; (Meng Ching-hsiang), deputy chief of staff of the Inner Mongolia Regional Military District; (Che Po), vice president of Inner Mongolia University; (Chao En), deputy secretary of the Wulanchapu League party committee and (Yeh-ti-tao-erh-chi), deputy director of the autonomous regional public security bureau.

With a host of undeniable facts, they deeply exposed and criticized that commander of the bourgeois factional setup and some responsible persons of the former autonomous regional party's core group for their crimes in creating an unjust, wrong and trumped-up case-- "digging out the new Nei Jen Party"--under the support of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

In their speeches of exposure and criticism, comrades who addressed the rally pointed out: That commander of the bourgeois factional setup in our region closely followed Lin Piao and the gang of four to push the counterrevolutionary revisionist line. The trumped-up case and false charge of "digging out the new Nei-Jen Party" was precisely the outcome of the fake left and real right line pushed by Lin Piao and the gang of four. As early as in the initial stage of the Great Cultural Revolution, that commander of the bourgeois factional setup and other elements tried their utmost to peddle Lin Piao's "coup canon" and his theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line. They totally negated the glorious achievements scored by the autonomous region in the 19 years before the Great Cultural Revolution and frenziedly vilified Comrade Ulanfu.

That commander personally wrote in certain material that it was necessary to bring down 164 cadres at department and bureau levels. After the founding of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, he colluded with the principal responsible person of the former autonomous regional party's core group to push more frenziedly the fake left and real right line of Lin Piao and the gang of four in the name of cleaning up the class ranks. This activity of theirs was developed into their act of digging out the so-called new Nei-Jen Party. As a result, the excellent situation throughout the autonomous region was thrown into great disorder by the company of those fellows.

Comrades who addressed the rally pointed out: The new Nei-jen Party did not exist at all. The vast number of cadres and the masses did resist the action of vigorously digging out the new Nei-jen Party. When someone said that there was no evidence for the new Nei-jen Party, some principal responsible persons of the former autonomous regional party's core group babbled: "It was an underground counterrevolutionary organization. How can you expect a lot of evidence? So long as there is a unanimous confession made by three persons, it can be taken as evidence."

On 23 February 1969, that commander of the bourgeois factional setup also babbled: "The new Nei-jen Party still holds its party banners; many of them have been found. Some people hide the Nei-jen Party banners in their quilts." He even provided other criminal evidence such as radio stations, communications signals and a namelist of the organization.

Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou repeatedly criticized the mistakes committed by the Inner Mongolia principal leading persons at that time so as to draw their attention.



However, that principal responsible person of the former autonomous regional party's core group not only refused to relay Premier Chou's instruction, but also, upon receiving Premier Chou's third instruction, discontentedly said: "How is it bad to speed up the action? What is the reason for him to get alarmed about the matter?" That commander of the bourgeois factional setup was more reactionary. Upon hearing Premier Chou's instruction, he frenziedly blustered that this reactionary organization must be thoroughly destroyed. Facts have proven that the digging out of the new Nei-jen Party was an act wantonly carried out by some responsible persons of the former autonomous regional party's core group to meet their needs and was an unusual big trumped-up case.

After criticism speeches, Comrade Wang To gave an important speech in which he pointed out: The so-called new Nei-jen Party was a big, historical, wrong, trumped-up and unjust case created by some responsible persons of the autonomous regional party's core group who tried their utmost to follow Lin Piao and the gang of four. The great damages, ill consequences and pernicious influence of this historical wrong case were rare and shocking. It reversed the relationship between the enemy and ourselves, confused the class alignment and seriously damaged a large number of cadres and masses. It also damaged the unity among the people of various nationalities, dampened their enthusiasm and caused great losses in the socialist revolution and construction in our region.

Comrade Wang To pointed out: The problem of that commander of the bourgeois factional setup was not only that he played a main role in making decisions and commanding people to dig out the new Nei-jen Party, but also that in the course of the Great Cultural Revolution, he constantly and closely followed Lin Piao and the gang of four, tried his utmost to push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and did a large number of evil deeds.

Comrade Wang To concluded: There is still a fairly great gap between the demands set forth by the party Central Committee and the progress of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement in our region. We are lagging behind as compared with some fraternal provinces and regions. Therefore, efforts should be made to grasp the work firmly and successfully, accelerate our pace and strive to win all victories within the designated date. In line with the actual situation of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement in our region, the autonomous regional party committee has decided that most units should basically wind up this mass movement before the spring festival. However, accelerating the pace of this movement does not mean that we may do the job sloppily and carelessly. We must prevent a mood of relaxation. Party committees at all levels should further strengthen their leadership over this movement. Their No 1 leaders should personally grasp the work, organize strong and powerful leading bodies, concentrate their efforts and adopt effective measures to carry out the movement deeply, thoroughly and in a down-to-earth manner. They should begin well and end well in investigating unjust, wrong and trumped-up cases and in implementing various policies and be mentally prepared for socialist modernization next year.

#### MONGOLIAN PAPER REHABILITATES SLOGAN ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

SK012253Y Hohhot Nei Monggol (Huhehot Inner Mongolia) Regional Service in Mandarin  
1100 GMT 29 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] NEI MONGGOL [INNER MONGOLIA] DAILY carried an article on 29 December by (Xu Mu) [Hsu Mu] titled "Reversing the Verdict on the Correct Slogan 'Developing Animal Husbandry Is the First Regulation Among the Thousands of Regulations for Pastoral Areas.'"

NEI MONGGOL DAILY also carried an editor's note which said: The slogan "developing animal husbandry is the first regulation among the thousands of regulations for pastoral areas" was a correct one raised by the former autonomous regional party committee in 1959. However, in the heyday of Lin Biao [Lin Piao] and the gang of four, influenced by their fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line, this daily once made the mistake of negating this slogan, thus spreading pernicious influence throughout the whole region. Today this daily publishes an article specifically to eliminate chaos and restore order and to restore the reputation of this slogan.

(Xu Mu's) article says: When Lin Biao and the gang of four ran amok, the correct slogan "developing animal husbandry is the first regulation among the thousands of regulations for pastoral areas" was unreasonably censured, being listed as one of the so-called "Ulanhu's [Ulanfu's] theories of [words indistinct] for opposing the party and betraying the state" and tagged with such labels as "putting production first", "the theory of productive forces" and "using other things to confuse the key link." For a time the relationship between revolution and production was seriously confused. This imposed a most deep and bad influence.

The article states: This slogan advanced by the autonomous regional party committee in 1959 was a practical conclusion to counter the practical problems in social practice of that time. This practical conclusion, which was connected with the practical conditions of that time, was totally in conformity with the rapid development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction of that time.

In conclusion, the article says: In addition, this slogan of the autonomous regional party committee was brought forward according to objective laws. It was in keeping with the nature of the location, nationality and production of the pastoral areas of Nei Monggol. In the meantime, as the motherland's important base of animal husbandry, our region shoulders an inescapable duty to increase the number of animals vigorously and meet the steadily growing needs of the state and the people for animals and animal by-products. Therefore, this slogan did persist in the method of proceeding from reality and in the dialectical materialist line of knowledge. It embodies the guidelines for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in carrying out the socialist general line.

#### TIENTSIN REVERSES VERDICTS ON LITERARY, ART CADRES

OW300528Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tientsin, 24 Dec--The Tientsin Municipal Culture Bureau CCP Committee has reached a decision on thoroughly reversing the verdicts on the cases of the "sinister meeting" and "sinister performance."

The so-called "sinister meeting" and "sinister performance" were framed-up charges concocted by certain responsible persons of Tientsin Municipality who were following the direct instructions of the "gang of four."

In early 1967, trying to reverse the verdict on the counterrevolutionary element Chen Li-ning, Wang Li and Chi Pen-yu distributed Chen Li-ning's booklet "New Madman's Diary." In early April that year, the mass section of the Tientsin Municipal Mandarin Drama Troupe wrote a Mandarin drama entitled "Madman of the New Era" based on the Chen booklet.

The writing and staging of this drama were duly endorsed and supported by certain responsible persons of Tientsin Municipality. During the play's rehearsal and examination, these responsible persons watched the performance themselves, met with the performers and congratulated the latter. In order to pursue her desire to usurp party leadership and state power, Chiang Ching seized upon the play "Madman of the New Era" as a weapon to attack others and proceeded to purge literary and art workers on a large scale. Meanwhile, the very same responsible persons of Tientsin Municipality went back on their words, joining Chiang Ching in concocting the "sinister performance" case.

Around November 1967, some mass organizations in Tientsin and other provinces and municipalities proposed to hold a "nationwide spare-time theatrical festival" in Tientsin. Later, changing their minds, they prepared to hold a "nationwide discussion meeting of worker-peasant-soldier literary and art workers." Even though this meeting was never held, it was distorted by the "gang of four" as a "sinister" meeting which had actually been held. The case thus became a well-known frame-up in Tientsin.

According to incomplete statistics, as many as 220 cadres and literary and art workers in Tientsin were persecuted as a result of these trumped up charges. Many of them had to endure a cruel struggle and died with hatred. Meanwhile, because large numbers of cadres and literary and art workers in more than 20 provinces and municipalities throughout the country were involved, there were many extremely adverse effects. Wang Kang-chih, former secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee, died due to extortions. Chiang Feng, former vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and director of the municipal public security bureau, died with grievances after being cruelly tortured and beaten. Writer Fang Chi, who had neither watched the performance of the play nor supported the discussion meeting, was slanderously charged by Chiang Ching as the "sinister backstage boss" of the "sinister meeting" and "sinister performance" and imprisoned for 5 years. Today he is paralyzed and unable to speak. Writer Sun Chen was also personally branded by Chiang Ching as a "traitor" and served a prison term of 5 years, while writers Yuan Ching and Yang Jun-shen were labeled by Chiang Ching as "active promoters of the sinister meeting," falsely charged as "traitors," "sinister writers" and "counterrevolutionary elements," expelled from the party and subjected to cruel tortures while in jail.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the true facts of the frame-up "sinister meeting" and "sinister performance" cases have been brought to light. However, responsible persons of Tientsin Municipality chose to cover up the cases for a long time in order to protect themselves. More than a year following the smashing of the gang, they had still not taken any action to reverse the verdicts on the "sinister meeting" and "sinister performance" cases and to thoroughly exonerate the cadres persecuted in these cases.

The party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng issued the important instruction on grasping the key link and running Tientsin well, thus removing obstacles to the party's policies. Led by the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee, and after investigations and study, the municipal culture bureau party committee obtained a true picture of these framed-up charges and thoroughly understood the plight of the persecuted leading cadres and literary and art workers. At a meeting held by departments under the culture bureau to redress wrongs and implement policies, the leading members of the culture bureau party committee, without reservation, thoroughly redressed and rehabilitated those comrades persecuted and involved in the "sinister meeting" and "sinister performance" cases and decided to destroy all related records and materials. Meanwhile, they also requested all departments concerned to perform well all work concerning the family members, relatives and friends of those involved in the cases, to promptly clarify any remaining questions and to eliminate all possible adverse effects.

## TIANJIN LEADERS ATTEND SPORTS MEETING

SK012245Y Tianjin (Tientsin) City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Tianjin [Tientsin] Physical Culture and Sports Commission held a celebration and rewards meeting on the morning of 29 December in the science hall to commend and reward five Tianjin athletes who scored outstanding achievements in the 8th Asian games and advanced units and individuals who were outstanding in 1978 national physical cultural contests.

First secretary of the Tianjin municipal party committee and chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee Chen Weida [Chen Wei-ta] and Vice Chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee Bai Hua [Pai Hua] attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the Tianjin Municipal Council of Trade Unions, CYL committee and departments concerned.

Responsible comrades of the Tianjin municipal party committee first read the namelist of sports teams, athletes and coaches of physical culture and sports departments of Tianjin Municipality who had made contributions and were to be rewarded. Amid happy music, comrades Chen Weida, Bai Hua and others awarded sports teams, athletes and coaches silk banners, certificates of commendation and bonuses.

After the awards ceremony, Comrade Bai Hua spoke at the meeting. A responsible comrade of the Tianjin Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission delivered a report regarding the winter training of sports teams and mobilizing the people to carry out mass sports activities in a vigorous manner in the winter season.

## BRIEFS

INNER MONGOLIA EGG PROCUREMENT--According to statistics compiled in early December, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region procured more than 4.4 million catties of fresh eggs, prefulfilled its annual egg procurement plan and completed the tasks of supplying Peking Municipality and supplying eggs for export. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 78 SK]

TIENTSIN INTERMENT CEREMONY--An ash interment ceremony was held in Tientsin Martyr's Cemetery on 13 December for (Yang Ta-fu), member of the Third Hopeh Provincial CPPCC Committee, deputy to the Sixth Tientsin Municipal People's Congress and committee member of the China Medical Society, who died on 20 February 1966 at the age of 69 due to persecution by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. The interment ceremony was attended by Hu Chao-heng, Standing Committee member of the Tientsin municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Dec 78 SK]

TIENTSIN DISCUSSION MEETINGS--The propaganda department of the Tientsin municipal party committee held discussion meetings recently on 3 consecutive days on the issue of taking practice as the sole criterion for truth. Principal responsible persons of the propaganda department (Pai Hua) and (Hou Ko-i) presided over the meetings and delivered speeches. The meetings discussed the question of whether revolutionary theories will be negated if we persist in taking practice as the sole criterion for truth, and whether we should continue to test and develop the truth which has already been proven by practice. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Dec 78 SK]



HEILUNGKIANG RADIO STATION TO ADOPT NEW SCHEDULE

OW302132Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] In order to commemorate the shift in the emphasis of party work to socialist modernization and to make radio propaganda better serve the quickening of the realization of the four modernizations and meet the demands of listeners, the Heilungkiang People's Broadcasting Station, beginning 1 January 1979, will adopt a new broadcasting schedule.

The new schedule will resume "News and Press Review," "Heilungkiang (?Day)" and "News Briefs," which were suspended as a result of the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four. It will add "English Lectures" and "School Life" as new programs. At the same time, more "scientific knowledge" programs will be broadcast.

Proper adjustments will be made to the times and number of times that news, some special programs and weather reports will be broadcast. In addition, more time will be given to literary and art programs. Several special programs will be added to the original literary and art programs, such as "Peking Opera Appreciation," "Small Music Dictionary," "Foreign Music Appreciation," "Folk Operas in Northeast China," "Moviehouse," "Film Songs," "Radio Lectures on Music," "Broadcast of Selected Outstanding Poems, Essays And Novels Created in Our Province Over the Past 30 Years" and "Broadcast of Songs at the Request of Listeners."

HEILUNGKIANG PUBLIC SECURITY CONGRESS HELD IN HARBIN

OW310636Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] A provincial congress of advanced collectives and workers from the public security front took place recently in Harbin Municipality. Leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, Li Chien-pai, Chen Lei and Chen Chien-fe, attended the congress. Director of the provincial public security bureau (Wei Chi-lun) delivered a report entitled "Rapidly Improve Public Security Work and Strive To Protect the Four Modernizations." Participants at the congress happily reviewed the current excellent situation, exchanged experiences and discussed how to do public security work well to protect socialist modernization.

Comrade Li Li-an addressed the congress. He said: The provincial party committee calls on all comrades in the public security front to learn from representatives of advanced collectives and workers present here; to learn from their revolutionary spirit of firmly sticking to their stand, having unequivocal love and hatred and daring to struggle against Lin Piao and the gang of four's revisionist line in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines; to learn from their revolutionary enthusiasm for learning from, catching up and surpassing (Tunglai); to learn from their thought and morality of fearing neither hardship nor death and devoting themselves to the public interest and revolution; to learn from their fine study style of striving to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, integrating theory with practice, endeavoring to study science, technology and professional work and training hard to become truly proficient in skills; to learn from their revolutionary attitude of having a high sense of responsibility for work and working hard and diligently; to learn from the heroic example of bravely fighting against enemies and not yielding to difficulties; to learn from their faith in, reliance on and wholehearted service to the masses; and to learn from their attitude of seeking truth from facts, of strictly implementing party policy and of observing party discipline and state law.

With the conclusion of this congress, it will be necessary to whip up an upsurge in the revolutionary emulation campaign to learn from, catch up and surpass the advanced and to push the mass movement to learn from (Tunglai) to a new high. We must learn to master its fine thinking, work style and experience and further develop such attributes so that more and better (Tunglai)-type advanced models will appear, more and better experiences will be created, public security work will be rapidly improved and greater victories will be won.

Comrade Li Li-an stressed: Beginning next year, the emphasis of party work will be shifted to socialist modernization. This is an important and wise policy decision of the party Central Committee. Comrades on the public security front must resolutely follow this decision by rapidly gearing public security work toward this orientation and doing a good job of public security work to quicken the four modernizations.

#### KIRIN DAILY CALLS FOR REDUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS

SK311328Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Dec 78 SK

[Text] KIRIN DAILY today carries a research report written by reporter (Pai Shiu-min) entitled "Administrative Organs Must Be Largely Changed." The research report says: At present, a number of our administrative organs have not kept in step with the four modernizations in some ways. For example, the organs are obviously big and over-staffed.

1. Organizations are willfully expanded [words indistinct] and personnel are transferred indiscriminately.
2. Organs are overlapping and meetings are held too often.
3. There are too many formalistic organs.
4. There are too many leaders. There are so many members that they can even form squads or platoons.

The various facts mentioned make the organs big and overstaffed, resulting in many difficulties in practical work. Because of the overlapping structure of organs and because instructions and reports must pass through numerous levels, much precious time is wasted. Since there are too many organs, there are too many meetings and documents as well, thus boosting bureaucracy and red-tape and oppressing and dampening the enthusiasm of the masses of the people for revolution.

To change the organs, it is necessary to start first from the higher levels. One of the most important reasons for counties to increase the number of organs is because counties try to have structures parallel with provinces and municipalities. Counties have so many leaders because they have to cope with so many meetings convened by various departments at higher levels. Therefore, it is necessary to simplify emphatically the administrative organs at higher levels and, in contrast, to make great efforts to expand and strengthen the leading bodies at grassroots level and on the frontlines of enterprises and establishments. If we can improve the work style of leadership and raise work efficiency, we will be able to greatly quicken the pace of realizing the four modernizations.

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#### LIAONING ADMITS INTELLECTUALS TO PARTY

SK012237Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpt] The party organizations of scientific and technological, educational, public security departments and plants, mines and enterprises in Liaoning Province have admitted 825 outstanding intellectuals into the party since the beginning of this year. The Liaoning provincial party committee, paying great attention to the work of absorbing party members from among the intellectuals, held a special symposium in June of this year to exchange the experiences of various localities. The symposium urged various departments to make a real success of this work.

Since the symposium, the party organizations of various grassroots units have grasped the issue of admitting intellectuals into the party as an important matter in accordance with the task of implementing the policy on intellectuals. There are many intellectuals, especially elderly intellectuals, who have bad class origin and complicated social relations. In view of this situation, during the process of admitting intellectuals into the party, various departments should pay attention to eliminating the influence of the fake left and real right revisionist line of Lin Biao [Lin Piao] and the gang of four, and act resolutely in accordance with the party's policy.

#### LIAONING IMPLEMENTS POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

SK012233Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpt] The Liaoning provincial party committee recently held a symposium on implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. The participants at the symposium restudied the party's policy on intellectuals in the new period, confirmed achievements and found out where they had lagged behind. They were determined to strengthen leadership, sweep out obstacles, quicken the pace in implementing the party's policy on intellectuals, bring the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals into fullest play and strive to fight for the realization of the four modernizations.

The symposium held: Liaoning Province has scored some definite achievements in the work of implementing the policy on intellectuals over the past year or so. As of now, we have reversed 81.7 percent of the unjust, false and framed-up cases, reinvestigated and verified 82.6 percent of those who were regarded as targets of investigation in the Great Cultural Revolution and restored posts and made appropriate arrangements for those veteran scientists, engineering and technical personnel, teachers and staff members of education departments who were driven to quit their jobs or retire. We have called back all 21,291 scientific and technical cadres who were driven to the countryside and settled there in the name of "taking the 7 May road", and assigned them new work. We have adjusted the jobs of 14,482 college graduates who had not put their professional knowledge into good use, had not held appropriate positions or became workers under the unified arrangement of the state over the past years. We have restored various kinds of titles to 67,483 scientific and technical personnel at various levels, promoted 12,535 persons at various levels, and solved the problems of some scientific and technical personnel who had to live separately from their family members and solved their housing problems as well. Since the beginning of this year, a total of 825 intellectuals, including 51 persons at and above the level of associate researchers and professors and deputy chief engineers, have been admitted into the party.

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Because the party's policy on intellectuals has been continuously implemented, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel soars to unprecedented heights. However, the development of the work of implementing the party's policy on intellectuals has been uneven in our province.

The symposium pointed out: The task of implementing the party's policy on intellectuals is a strategic measure for fulfilling the general task for the new period as well as a political task which allows no delay. We must implement the policy in regard to every intellectual.

#### SHENYANG MUNICIPAL CPPCC HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

SKO21334Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 78 SK

[Summary] "The first plenary session of the Seventh Committee of the Shenyang Municipal CPPCC was held from 19 to 24 December." The session adopted the work report delivered by Comrade (Chang Huai-hsin) on behalf of the Sixth Committee of the Shenyang Municipal CPPCC, and elected the chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general for the Seventh Committee of the Shenyang Municipal CPPCC.

#### FIRST SESSION OF EIGHTH SHENYANG MUNICIPAL CONGRESS HELD

SKO21357Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 78 SK

[Summary] "The first session of the Eighth Shenyang Municipal People's Congress was successfully held from 20 to 28 December. At the congress, deputies discussed and adopted a work report delivered by Comrade Li Chih-wen on behalf of the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee entitled "The People of Shenyang Municipality Unite and Work Hard for the Four Modernizations."

Comrade Li Chih-wen called upon the people throughout the municipality to fully bring into play all favorable conditions, strive to shift the emphasis of the party's work to socialist modernization and struggle for building Shenyang into a modernized city.

"The congress elected the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Comrade (Sung Chiang) was elected chairman. Chang Li-ko, (Wang Tan-po), (Liu Fenghao), (Wang Chien), (Li Cheng), (Wang Tien), (Li Li-chien), (Wang Chu-po), (Li Cheng-feng), (Tien Chung), [words indistinct] and (Wang Chang-chun) were elected vice chairmen. The congress also elected Comrade (Tuan Hsiu-chih) president of the Shenyang Municipal Intermediary People's Court and Comrade (Jen Yu-wen) chief procurator of the Shenyang Municipal People's Procuratorate."

#### BRIEFS

KIRIN TECHNICAL LECTURES--Changchun, 15 Dec--The Kirin Chemical Company, Kirin Province, recently sponsored a technical lecture class for technicians and veteran workers. Japanese technicians currently assisting the company were invited to lecture on corrosion prevention. The petrochemical facilities being installed by the company are among the state's 120 major projects at present. Many complete sets of equipment are imported from foreign countries. Over 100 West German and Japanese technicians have provided technical advice during the design and construction of the project. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0722 GMT 15 Dec 78 OW]



KANSU OFFICIAL DISMISSED FOR OBSTRUCTING CADRE POLICY

OW310422Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Lanchow, 23 Dec--Li Yu, deputy secretary of the party organization of the Kansu Provincial Archival Bureau and deputy director of the bureau, was recently removed from all his posts, both inside and outside the party because he had obstructed implementation of the party's cadre policy.

Li Yu was originally a sectional cadre in the Kansu Provincial Archival Bureau. During the Cultural Revolution he became a responsible person of the bureau's "leading group for cultural revolution." At this time, very much displeased with Hsu Ko, another bureau cadre, who opposed the struggle against certain leading cadres, Li Yu sought revenge on Hsu Ko. Although Li well knew that Hsu had experienced only some common historical problems and had already been cleared by the bureau's party organization, Li exercised strong supervision over Hsu, forcing Hsu to do manual labor under surveillance and criticizing and struggling against Hsu during the 1968 purification movement under the pretext that "Hsu Ko had a complicated history." Later, when Hsu Ko was sent to a 7 May cadre school, Li Yu took advantage of his position to cite Hsu Ko as a key object for investigation and carried on criticism and struggle against him. As a result, Hsu Ko died, a victim of unjust charges.

After Hsu's death, his family members repeatedly reported this case to the higher authorities, but due to Li Yu's obstruction, the case remained unsolved for a long time. After the "gang of four" was smashed, Li Yu, who was then serving as deputy secretary of the archival bureau party organization, deputy director of the bureau, and concurrently held of the bureau's movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four," insisted on his own opinion and refused to reinvestigate the Hsu Ko case in defiance of the instructions of the party Central Committee and the Kansu provincial party committee on implementation of cadre policy. Although toward the end of January 1978, departments concerned of the provincial party committee instructed him to rapidly organize a task force to reinvestigate the Hsu Ko case, Li Yu still didn't listen. When a responsible comrade of the archival bureau told him on 20 February about the visit of Hsu Ko's son to Lanchow, he said: "Why did he come here? What is his business?" When the bureau party organization scheduled a meeting on 26 April to examine problems related to the Hsu Ko case and telephoned Li Yu to attend it, he not only refused to attend but asked the comrade who called him: "What are you going to do?" "I do not want to attend the meeting because I know nothing about the Hsu Ko case." Later, when responsible comrades of the bureau party organization accompanied comrades in charge of reinvestigating the case to Li Yu's home to check on some problems, he still categorically refused to admit that he had taken part in persecuting Hsu Ko. All his deeds seriously affected the implementation of cadre policy in the bureau.

The archival bureau party organization submitted a report on this case to the provincial party committee. Because of Li Yu's serious mistakes, bad attitude and refusal to submit to criticism and education, the provincial party committee decided to remove him from all his posts both inside and outside the party, issuing a circular on this decision throughout the province.

The circular noted: Over a year's experience proves that in the course of carrying out the party's cadre policy, the struggle between those who advocate it and those who oppose it has been very fierce. One obstacle is that some comrades who have mishandled cases in the past unfailingly try to seek some pretext to obstruct implementation of the party's cadre policy, while others harbor selfish ideas, fear this or that, or don't want to resolutely implement the policy. We should reeducate these comrades and help them enhance their awareness of the struggle between the two lines. As for those who persistently adhere to their wrong stands and try to obstruct implementation of the party's cadre policy despite the education we have given them, we should resolutely remove such individuals from their posts in order to insure true implementation of the party's cadre policy.

#### LANCHOW PLA UNITS POSTHUMOUSLY HONOR CADRE

OW300805Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 27 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Lanchow PLA units' party committee recently issued an order posthumously awarding Comrade (Liu Chi-fa) the title, "People's Armed Forces Cadre Modeled on Lei Feng." A ceremony was held in Sining Municipality on 22 December to present the title to (Liu Chi-fa), a cadre of the people's armed forces department under (Chengkuang) commune in Huchu Tu Autonomous County who laid down his life to save 10 class brothers during handgrenade training on 17 June 1977.

Attending the ceremony were 1,000 persons, including Comrade Wu Sheng-jung, deputy commander of Lanchow PLA units, secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and commander of the provincial military district; responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and Tsinghai Military District; representative of Lanchow PLA units and the military districts of Kansu, Shensi, and Ningsia; representatives of the "heroic special-class Huang Chi-kuang Company" of which comrade (Liu Chi-fa) used to be a member; and relatives and friends of the late comrade.

The order was announced at the ceremony by Comrade Wu Sheng-jung. The order calls on commanders and fighters of the Tsinghai Military District and militia cadres and militia-men to learn from (Liu Chi-fa), step up army and militia building, and make greater contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Cheng Hsiao-hsien, Standing Committee member of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, also spoke at the ceremony. He was followed by Comrade (Wang Wei-ying), political commissar of the Tsinghai Military District, who elaborated on various ways of learning from (Liu Chi-fa).

(Wang Wei-ying) pointed out that in the course of learning from (Liu Chi-fa), we must strive to step up the building of our army and militia units, exercise extreme vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and be ready at all times to wipe out the intruding enemy.

After the ceremony, the leading comrades of the Tsinghai provincial party and revolutionary committees and Tsinghai Military District, and representatives of the Lanchow PLA units, the provincial military districts of Shensi, Kansu and Ningsia, and the "Huang Chi-kuang company" went to Huchu Tu Autonomous County to clean the tomb of (Liu Chi-fa) and present wreaths.

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